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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Austria Remains Austria

Two Chancellors Speak

America's Home Policy

¶ **Schuschnigg Speech**—Beginning with the reminder that he was speaking from the "House of Monarchy," and concluding with the assurance that Austria would remain loyal to her "tradition," Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, in his epochal speech to the Fatherland Front, boldly reiterates Austria's intention to keep its independence, makes it clear that the Fatherland Front shall remain Austria's only political organization, indicates his conviction that Austria shall resist any attempt to make it less than equal partner with Germany in the "common cause of Germandom." So forthright are his words that the impression grows that his boldness is encouraged by private knowledge of foreign backing for an independent internal policy for Austria. There's also a suspicion that the Chancellor's known personal leanings toward monarchism have likewise found encouragement, since his reference to the Austrian "tradition" finds an echo in the Fatherland Front, the "tradition section" of which is frankly monarchist. • Austria apparently prefers to be pan-Germanized through independence rather than absorption.

¶ **Hitler Speech**—It's a long cry from the founding of the National Socialist Movement in the Hofbrauhaus in Munich eighteen years ago, to the National Socialized Germany of today, and as Reichsführer Hitler addresses the "Old Guard," the impression grows that it shall be a farther cry from the Germany today to the Germany of eighteen years hence. Particularly insistent is Herr Hitler regarding demands for the return of Germany's war-lost colonies, and especially vigorous is his attack on the "international press" as a "disturber of world peace," but even more significant is his increased condemnation of the Jews, whom he accuses of "spreading poison," declaring that "We shall soon deal vigorously with Jewish agitators." • Comparing the two speeches of the two Chancellors, it is difficult to trace lines of compatibility; but with racial sympathy to help, it is thought a basis for co-operation may be found.

¶ **European Round-up**—The political stampede which followed Reichsführer Hitler's lassoing of the German army, economic, and diplomatic branches, shows signs of abating as Chancellor Schuschnigg's reassuring words echo over the open range of European diplomacy. "Austria must remain Austria," declaimed so confidently, has the power of calming many a tossing horn. Although National Socialists in Berlin refer to it as the Chancellor's swan song, Rome is highly pleased by Herr Schuschnigg's interpretation of the agreement as meaning Austrian independence and Austrian-German peace; Austrian patriots themselves parade enthusiastically; London smiles with satisfaction, since Italian approbation of Austria's course gives its statesmen a line-fence to discourage further German dominance of central Europe; France sighs with relief for the Vienna speech seems to leave intact the Little Entente corral. • How easily peace should come to nations who so obviously wish to avoid trouble.

¶ **Rumania Approves Constitution**—Voting verbally in a "one-way" plebiscite, more than 4,250,000 voters against 4,500 approve the new constitution whereby Rumania becomes a corporative state. The opposing vote finds a spokesman in Grigore Junian, leader of the Radical Peasant Party, who when asked why he voted against "King Carol's constitution" feplied: "I am a democrat." His reply is understandable when the Constitution is scanned. It forbids party politics; deprives citizens under 30 of the franchise; empowers the King to govern by decree (to be ratified by Parliament); restricts right to hold ministerial posts to Rumanians of three generations; gives the King the right to reject decisions of Parliament. On the other hand, under the new Constitution, all citizens are equal before the law whatever their racial or religious ties, and freedom of worship is guaranteed, along with liberty of conscience and freedom of the press. • It's pretty difficult to classify an authoritarian rule which appears to support democratic practices.

¶ **National Policy**—As the United States grows more reluctant to enunciate a foreign policy, the Senate apparently grows more eager to make the Administration's domestic policy clear. While it shies away from Britain in ratio as Britain leans toward trafficking with the fascists, it approves an additional quarter-of-a-billion-dollar relief appropriation with but one dissenting vote, and then, without a role call, votes to restore a $385,000 committee cut in the National Labor Relations Board appropriation. Thus the Senate seems to commit America to a continuation of emergency unemployment relief, and to the support of the Labor Relations Board in the face of widespread attacks. • If it's not a gesture of confidence in America's ability to keep out of war, it's at least a gesture of confidence in her ability to continue on credit.

Commander



Wide World

Gen. Shunroku Hata

Inspector General of Military Education Who Has Been Appointed to Succeed Gen. Iwane Matsui as Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in the Shanghai-Nanking War Zone in China. General Hata Has Had a Brilliant "Non-Political" Career and Is Qualified for His New Post by Virtue of Seniority on the Active List

Japanese Cabinet And Diet in Split Over War Control

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet and Parliament were in a deadlock today over a dictatorial war control bill.

A situation amounting to a Cabinet crisis crystallized between the Diet and the Cabinet over the measure Lower House members declared was copied after Fascist laws of Germany and Italy.

The Government was determined to obtain approval for the general mobilization bill, which would impose wartime regulation of Japanese business, finance, property and private lives.

Because of the crisis, Japan approached the anniversary of the Army uprising of Feb. 26, 1936, with grave apprehension.

Situation Called Grave

"The situation is very grave," said the War Minister, Gen. Gen Sugiyama, speaking on the general mobilization bill. "The fate of the Nation hangs on this occasion."

Before Parliament resumed after the turbulent session which ended in recess, Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, Minister of Home Affairs, summoned high officers to his official residence.

He is reported to have declared: "If the two Parties (Minseito and Seiyukai, major political Parties) fail to understand the seriousness of this bill, the Government must be prepared to face them with extreme determination in order to obtain its passage."

During the night, both the Government and Parliament leaders held extended conferences. Minseito and Seiyukai chieftains mapped strategy in night-long sessions at Party headquarters.

One of the most outspoken opponents of the general mobilization

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Education's Problems: Jobs and Democracy

Schools Assailed for Failure to Build Thinking Citizens—Training for Employers Urged to Meet Labor Shortage—Approval Seen for Reeves Plan

Atlantic City, N. J.: American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations confronts the facts of a nation-wide decline of available jobs.

New York: Educators at the Progressive Education Association conference are charged with failure to equip the nation's youth with abilities to cope with democracy's current plight.

Atlantic City, N. J.: Approval of the American Association of School Administrators at their forthcoming conference is anticipated for the new compromise report of the Roosevelt Advisory Committee on Education, which seeks medium increases in Federal aid to schools.

Washington: President's Advisory Committee report calling for $855,000,000 in Federal aid to education is expected to be passed swiftly by Congress.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Schools were attacked today for having failed to build a generation of informed, thinking citizens in America and for showing "an abysmal ignorance of and lack of interest in ideas" by Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Rugg was one of the speakers at a session devoted to the appraisal of progressive education after 20 years, held in connection with the annual conference of the Progressive Education Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here.

"The bulk of teachers and administrators in our progressive schools and, I regret to say, of our graduate students in teacher colleges, have only the crudest, most superficial grasp of the factors and trends which produced our industrial-democratic culture and the problems and issues which confront us," he declared.

"The most amazing superficiality abounds on every hand. Bluntly-put, we flounder in profound ignorance of the only ideas which will enable us to save the democratic way of life."

Dr. Rugg placed the chief responsibility upon the faculties of teacher colleges. Graduates from these institutions going out as teachers have, "because of this gross incompetence, been unable to build a generation of informed thinking citizens in America," he declared. He likened the results of such education to the "random improvisation" in art today, but saw the beginning of a solution in efforts now being made to design the life and program of the school.

"Increasingly this design will be based upon the actual characteristics and trends of modern society and of the outstanding problems and issues which our people face," he held.

Defends Public Works

At a meeting held earlier today, David Cushman Coyle, economist and author, defended the spending of money for public works and denounced "false economy" in the face of wide unemployment.

"Public works cost about $2,000 a year for each man who is directly employed," he said, "but the taxpayers get full value for their money, while the workers get full-time jobs, productive and self-respecting."

Denying that those on relief enjoy having nothing to do, Mr. Coyle held that "the vast majority eat their hearts out when they have to sit idle." Another example of false economy, he said, is the lack of proper rural schools.

Dr. R. M. Ogden, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Cornell

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Efficiency Rather Than Age Leads Factors in Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—"The individual and not any arbitrary age factor is the most important consideration in efficiency in employment," the newly formed National Advisory Committee on Problems of the Older Workers concluded after a two-day meeting at the Department of Labor here.

The Committee, headed by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, agreed upon no definite remedy for the present tendency toward discrimination against older workers at its initial meeting, but members said they were "convinced that constructive approaches to the problem are possible."

Dr. Chase announced that the Committee, made up of representatives of labor, industry and the public, "is unanimous in its recognition of the seriousness of the problem of unemployment among older workers and is convinced that constructive approaches to the problem are possible.

"It will meet again on March 11," he said, "at which time it expects to issue a considered statement of its position. The presentation of that statement is in the hands of a subcommittee, consisting of Frank Pierce, Director of Personnel of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Charles P. Howard, President of the International Typographical Union; Miss Elizabeth Christman, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League of America; Dr. H. A. Millas of the Department of Economics, University of Chicago, and William S. Knudsen, President General Motors Corporation.

"Other sub-committees which have been set up include one on the effect on the employment of older workers of compensation laws, pensions, group insurance and collective bargaining rules. Paul Griffith, Director of the National Employment Commission of the American Legion, is chairman of this committee and its other members are Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor Chester I. Barnard, President of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, and Miss Ruth Hill of the New York City Department of Public Welfare.

"A second sub-committee will study the effect of the regulations imposed by Local, State and Federal Governments on the employment of older workers. This committee is headed by W. H. Hedges of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its membership includes Dr. D. M. Keezer, President of Reed College; Miss Mary W. Dewson of the National Social Security Board, and C. R. Dooley of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company. Other sub-committees will be set up in the near future.

"There is much universal agreement in the Committee on the general elements in the situation and on the approaches which should be made to the problems concerned, that all of us feel that the two-day sessions are very hopeful for the work of the Committee in the future."

Machines Extend Usefulness; Labor office to study age discrimination: Page 3.

Franco-British Alliance Guides All Paris Plans

Will Follow London Lead Even Into Transformed European Grouping

Stands by League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The News

PARIS, Feb. 25—Reluctantly but inevitably France will follow Britain in foreign policy, even if it should lead to a diplomatic realignment in Europe.

Realization of this domination in the important debate on foreign affairs which began in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, an official victory for the Government is conceded in advance.

The two largest parties in Parliament, Socialists and Radicals, decided yesterday to support Premier Camille Chautemps, who has defined his policy thus:

"The French Government will remain faithful to the principles of collective security and to the Covenant of the League; it will remain united with Great Britain in close and confident collaboration; finally it will continue to assure its other friends and allies of its active sympathy."

Hope for Parley's Success

Questioned by a delegation of Leftist parties as to his view of the Anglo-Italian negotiations, M. Chautemps declared that "to the extent that such conversation would serve to consolidate peace the French Government approves them and will do everything it can to bring about their success."

France, he said, did not refuse to participate later in these talks, but only if it received "indispensable guarantees that French interests will be fully respected, notably concerning Spain."

Thus after the first irritation and anxiety over Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's resignation both official circles and public opinion in France are now taking a much more balanced view of the resulting situation.

One Proviso Made

Except for the Communists, who still refuse to envisage any conversations with Fascist powers, there is a general tendency to favor rapprochement with Italy and even with Germany, provided this does not turn into a maneuver to separate France and Britain.

For the French Government this is the primary consideration: Preserve the Franco-British alliance. The recent announcement of the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to France next June has evoked enthusiasm here precisely because it is viewed as formally consecrating this alliance.

Despite a slight lack of logic in the comparison with the pre-war visits of British Sovereigns—which unhappily did not preserve peace for very long—it is unquestionably true that the forthcoming French trip of the English King and Queen

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Nations Inaugurate Closer Link



Wide World

Former President Justo of Argentina — President Vargas of Brazil

Heads of the Two South American Nations Pictured During a Recent Meeting at Uruguayana, Brazil, Preparatory to Inaugurating an International Bridge Over the Uruguay River Connecting the Two Countries and Opening a New Trade Route

Argentine Move for Peace Forecast in Ortiz Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 25—The Argentina which politely but stoutly resisted the United States and Brazil in their efforts to construct a western peace system—independent of Geneva—at the Buenos Aires conference last January, faces a prospect of relaxing its rigid Geneva allegiance somewhat as the presidential regime of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz gets under way.

Under the surface of much verbose talk of idealism on all sides, a situation of grave tension had been developing between Argentina and Brazil, and more remotely, the United States. There was even a hint of a direct armaments and alliance rivalry between the two great nations of the East Coast. It would now appear, from the tentative policies of the new Argentine Administration, that this nascent conflict will, at least for the present, be kept under control.

Several incidents have left a wake of uncertainty and suspicion which any present disposition to friendliness is compelled to overcome.

The first occurred in April, or May of 1937, when the Pan-American jurists met in Washington to discuss and codify Pan-American legislation. Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, then Foreign Minister, refused to have Argentina represented and, supporting himself on a technicality, jettisoned the whole meeting, which disbanded. The Brazilian Foreign Office fired a broadside into the Argentine Foreign Office which shook this side of the South American Continent.

The second break took place when the United States and Brazil were discussing the allocation of six destroyers to the Brazilian Navy. The Argentine Foreign Office opposed that proposal and received, in turn, another broadside from Brazil. Both of these exchanges of verbal fire indicated an undercurrent of animosity.

The latest event which has troubled the relations of the two nations has been the alleged part of Argentines in the Rio Grande do Sul movement which, it was said, was being prepared against President Vargas. The Brazilian Ambassador to Buenos Aires, José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, was sent to the Vatican and the wily Capt. João Alberto was sent to this City in his stead.

Presidents Justo and Vargas, however, have done all they can to lessen the tension and it is believed the changes in the Argentine Foreign Office will diminish, still more, the animosity between the two nations. Both Presidents met recently at the inauguration of a bridge which

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Battle Opens To Preserve Civil Service

Struggle Centers Round Extension and Change in Administration

Opposition Lines Up

Fight Looms Also on Abolition of Accounting Office and Comptroller General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — The biggest battle in the history of the American Civil Service has opened in Washington. Involved in the question is whether an army of some 300,000 Government workers who are not under Civil Service shall be added to the 500,000 who are.

This struggle is only one part of a still larger measure — the Byrnes federal reorganization bill, which becomes the Senate unfinished business as soon as the independent offices appropriation bill is out of the way. But already, before coming to the Senate floor, the opponents and advocates of the measure have gone into action. A three-way attack on separate sections of the Byrnes bill began overnight, and the struggle, before it is through, is likely to reach an intensity approaching the court reorganization fight.

The Byrnes bill is an omnibus measure with three main foci of legislative conflict.

First it provides a complete revamping of Federal Civil Service, potential extension of the same on a broad scale, and substitution of a one-man administrator, plus a seven-man civilian board, for the present three-man commission.

Expands President's Powers

Second, it provides sweeping Presidential powers for re-grouping and consolidating Federal agencies, establishes a new cabinet post and a "department of public welfare," re-christens the Department of the Interior the "Department of Conservation," and opens the way for changing the whole geography of many government commissions and agencies.

Finally, it specifically abolishes the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller General's Office, and sets up a new "Auditor General" with increased power of the Bureau of the Budget.

Each of these three changes has provoked violent controversy, and last night a number of these came to a head. The attacks begun now undoubtedly presage a major battle.

Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., the Republican minority member of the United States Civil Service Commission, adopted the unorthodox and unusual expedient of summoning in newsmen yesterday and releasing a synopsis of his objections to one phase of the Civil Service provisions of the bill, which, he said verbally, he had discussed "a number of times" with President Roosevelt.

Fears Political Pressure

The Ordway statement was not all criticism. He said he was "strongly in favor" of the authority granted President Roosevelt under the Byrnes bill to extend the competitive system to some 200,000 or 300,000 Federal workers not now under Civil Service. This feature, he said, "should be enacted irrespective of action upon the proposal for an administrator."

But in regard to the proposed "administrator," Mr. Ordway offered what he said he hoped was "constructive criticism." He did not specifically object to replacing the three-man bi-partisan Commission with a one-man administrator (named for 15 years). But if the change were made, he insisted, the administrator must have far greater protection against political pressure than provided in the Byrnes bill. It would be better to have no bill at all, he said, than the bill as written. He offered a synopsis of "minimum requisite amendments" to safeguard the single administrator.

The second of the overnight, three-way attack came from the American Federation of Labor. The Federation went farther than Mr. Ordway, it flatly rejected substitution of a single administrator with "autocratic, dictatorial authority," for the present Commission.

Opponents of the New Deal are also lining up on this issue, and accusing Mr. Roosevelt of seeking dictatorial authority. It should be

(Continued on Page 5, Column 8)

Economics in the News

War Debts—Another Example of a Prevailing Device Not to Settle Anything—A Dike Against Entanglement

By H. B. E.

The historian probably will look back on these eventful years and note the prevalence of the passion for unfinished business. So many people simply do not want to settle outstanding problems. They just wish to stay glaring at each other, keeping up an uncompromising attitude, or sitting tight till another nation prostrates itself like a penitent on a white sheet.

Look, for example, at the outburst against the British decision to try to find a way of coming to terms with Italy. A friend stopped me in the street the other day and demanded to know why Premier Chamberlain was "truckling to Mussolini." In 1935 that same person referred suspiciously to British motives in the threatened League war with Italy as a camouflaged venture in the sustenance of "unjust" British imperialism. It is a mad world, my masters!

It appears as if the war-debt dispute is another outstanding issue which some people are fearful of seeing settled. That, at any rate, is the impression I get from the summary manner in which Vice-President Garner and like-minded members of Congress are said to have rejected the Presidential suggestion that America might join with Britain in trying to effect a settlement.

* * *

The motives of those who wish to see the war debt dispute kept in the form of a dispute can only be guessed at.

Some no doubt would like to keep Britain in the record as a "bilker." "Tokens," admittedly, were treated with contempt. Yet at least those "tokens" recognized the obligation, pending a settlement of the dispute. But, when it was apparent that such payments would not have saved the British Government from being branded as a defaulter under the Johnson Act, the British simply stopped paying them.

The sense of injury felt over the Johnson Act is not limited to Britain. The annual review put out by the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, "The United States in World Affairs," refers to that act as a "legislative spasm," which could be regarded only "as an expression of international ill-will."

Of course, those who want to keep the debtors so branded are not actuated by a new kind of cussedness. The object is to set up a dike against any further financial entanglements with Europe. Specifically the persons having such an object do not wish to see American money finance any more wars. A laudable ideal; but is such aloofness so devoid of intellectual support that it must be kept artificially propped up on a perennial dispute? Till a few weeks ago the British maintained a ban on all lending to foreign nations. In Washington a similar ban could be laid down, I think, without any excuse.

* * *

Perhaps the feeling of those who think with Mr. Garner is that it would not be expedient to risk another Congressional debate on foreign affairs. Perhaps they are right. Such a debate, instead of being a discussion of the terms on which the United States is prepared to live with foreign nations, might simply degenerate into idle mudslinging. I do not know. I must say, however, that it sometimes seems better that, as many constitutional reformers of the type of Newton D. Baker have suggested, the Administration should be compelled to explain, defend, and promote its policies on the floor of Congress. Certainly that would develop the use of Congress as a forum and detract from its use as a platform. In respect of such an issue as the war debt, it obviously would have helped in general education, and softened some general misconceptions.

With the world littered with unsolved problems, those nations which are animated with that "plain good intention" which Burke rated as the highest quality in public life should give a lead in trying to settle those that afflict their foreign relations, at least those that, in the opinion of respected judgment in the disputing nations, are capable of adjustments. Surely the war debt issue is one of those problems. Too long it has been what Leo C. Rosten in his book "The Washington Correspondents" calls "the foremost bete noire in our foreign relations."

* * *

Meantime the Hungarians have forced upon the Administration that review of their particular obligations which the Administration promises consider with every half yearly bill. They propose a new settlement based upon the abolition of interest charges. Again the reminder should be made that Hungary's debt, like Finland's, was a post-war obligation. But, whatever one might think of the suggestion that interest charges should be waived on the post-war debts, there is good argument, I suggest, in favor of dropping interest on the war debts proper.

There are precedents for the sacrifice of interest in the history of war loans. For instance, French help in the Revolutionary War. This was expressed in outright gifts amounting to nearly $2,000,000 and in post-alliance loans to the extent of some $6,000,000. In making funding arrangements with Benjamin Franklin, the Government of Louis XVI remitted war-time interest charges. Between 1786, when the first repayment fell due, and 1790, no repayment could be made by either the Confederation or the infant Republic, and repeated calls for a settlement by the newborn French Republic in 1793 fell on American ears attuned only to domestic harassments.

It was left to Alexander Hamilton eventually to apply his financial genius to a tardy liquidation of the indebtedness, which was converted into domestic bonds and retired in 1815. The question to be reasked today is: Was it just—and justice was the first American formula bequeathed to the World War Debt Funding Commission—to try to collect any interest at all on a debt contracted in a common cause?

Of All Things . . !

A Sweet Little House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A house made of sugar has been built by Robert W. Stevens after five months of spare-time work. Over 5,000 sugar cubes were used in the construction of the house. The cubes represent adobe bricks and are glued together and painted so that they are practically unbreakable and waterproof. Each sugar cube is sandpapered and cut with a penknife, and then cemented together with linoleum cement and sand.

The little house is of the modern California type, including electrical fixtures, and has windows of glass with steel casements.

Mr. Stevens, who is a graduate of the San Jose High School, is planning to take a course in architecture at the University of California.

Darkness Brings Light

MONONGAHELA, Pa. (AP)—Residents of this western Pennsylvania borough of 2,000 have seen light—through darkness.

A month ago the Treasury was exhausted, so the Council ordered all street lights darkened.

Then, apprehensive of burglaries, citizens began paying over-due tax bills, enabling the borough and a power company to sign a five-year contract for 47 street lights. But if collections drop, Councilmen warn, off will go the lights.

Village Smith Retires

CHESTERTOWN, Md. (AP)—A man who drove 16 tons of horseshoe nails with 17,500,000 hammer blows has retired.

He is William E. Ringgold, for 57 years the blacksmith for this section of the Eastern Shore. An assistant will carry on.

Mr. Ringgold estimated he shoed 114,000 horses. His records show a yearly average of 2,000 and his best daily record was 28.

What's in a Name?

NEW YORK (AP)—"What shall we name the baby?"

Ask the Brooklyn Public Library, which announces it has 560,000 names on file for just such an emergency.

Examples are Cello, Earline, Hominous, Glamoureen, Nervertia, Shulamith, Zipperath and Flimptz.

A librarian suggested Flimptz should be given to "a blue-eyed boy of a rather pixie nature."

Walking Safety Signs

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania highway workers will wear red reflectors to guard them from motorists at night.

Samuel W. Marshall, Chief Engineer of the Highway Department, ordered 750 men fitted out with belts and shoulder straps studded with bits of red glass to blink back at approaching automobile headlights.

If the experiment works, Mr. Marshall said, 5,000 of the belts will be purchased.

India Adjusts Political Dispute

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 25 (AP)—India's political crisis appeared solved today when the United Provinces Ministry withdrew its resignation after long negotiating between the intensely nationalist Congress Party and British Government officials.

The Cabinet of Bihar, which also had resigned when a political storm burst over the issue of freeing political prisoners, was expected also to return.

Seven provinces in India have been under the control of the nationalist Congress Party. Having won in the election, the Congress groups at first refused to form governments, but acquiesed last July. Since then few difficulties had arisen until the recent dispute over 41 Congress sympathizers in jail for political offenses.

The Governor of Bihar, and the Governor of the United Provinces, acting on instructions from the Viceroy, refused to sanction the release of the prisoners which had been voted by the Congress Party Government. The authority for this action is retained by the executives under the new Constitution.

The settlement of the difficulty is regarded with particular importance because the development of self-government is just beginning under Britain's constitutional reforms in India.

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In the Boston Section:

Harriman, returning from Europe, sees "realistic policy" in ending threat of war.

City manager plan gets favorable legislative commission report.

Massachusetts chief "victim" of Anglo-American Pact Plan, Associated Industries says.

Several cities start drive against beano.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

Rumanian Corporative State Gets 99.8 P. C. in Verbal Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Feb. 25—The new Constitution under which Rumania becomes a corporative State received overwhelming majority in the verbal voting, according to unofficial results published here today.

It is stated that complete returns from the remoter country districts will not be available until Saturday, but contrary to what happened in the December elections when the final returns reversed the earlier provisional estimates, there is no doubt this time about the results.

Of more than 4,250,000 persons who voted verbally, only about 4,500 spoke out against the new Constitution. This would give a 99.8 per cent approval to the new organic statute.

One of those who registered his opposition was Grigore Junian, leader of the Radical Peasant Party, who when asked why he had voted "No" replied simply, "I am a Democrat."

Fines for Non-Voting

The voting, clearly designed by the Government as a "one-way" plebiscite, was compulsory with a fine the penalty for non-compliance.

In urban centers members of workers groups and societies marched in a body to the polls where instead of writing their vote they spoke an individual "Yes" or "No" to an election official.

Owing to the slowness of the postal services some of the peasants in distant places had to vote before they knew what they were voting about.

Oral voting was decreed especially for the plebiscite on the Constitution. The secret ballot is later to be used as under the 1923 Constitution which Carol suspended after the fall of the anti-Semitic regime of Premier Octavian Goga.

The new Constitution forbids party politics. It deprives citizens below 30 of the right to vote. It empowers the King to govern by decree, which, however, Parliament must subsequently ratify. And it restricts the right to hold ministerial posts to those who have been Rumanian citizens for at least three generations.

This provision apparently prevents Transylvanians from entering the Cabinet, but there is some reason to believe that this is not intended.

Two-House Parliament

Parliament is to consist of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, meeting at least once yearly and elected on a vocational basis. The King can reject its decisions and postpone its opening, though he is obliged to call a new Parliament within a year after the old one has ceased to exist.

Regarding the rights of individuals, it is provided that all citizens are equal before the law, whatever their racial origin or religion. Freedom of worship is granted to all denominations, subject to the usual proviso about their rites not being contrary to public order and good morals.

Thus the prospect of anti-Semitism toward which Rumania appeared to be drifting rapidly at the beginning of the year appears to have been modified—all the more so since Cornelius Codreanu, leader of the spectacular Fascist Iron Guards, has suddenly dissolved his organization and left the country. It is understood he is to live in Rome where he intends to write a book.

While the new Constitution is clearly of an authoritarian character there is a possibility that when its provisions have been fully studied it will prove to be less drastic than appears at first sight. Though political parties are ruled out, liberty of conscience is declared to be safeguarded as well as a measure of freedom preserved for the press and the right of assembly and of association.

What Canadian Labor Wants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Under no circumstances will the Ontario Government countenance liquor advertising in Ontario.

This was the reply of Premier M. F. Hepburn to the suggestion of delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada that the liquor advertising ban be lifted since magazines and newspapers printed in Quebec and other provinces containing such advertising were circulated here.

A plea was made for the Ontario Government to take the lead in relieving unemployment by putting jobless men to work remodeling and constructing public buildings. The brief made other recommendations: relief for unemployed; unemployment insurance; moratoria and debt adjustment; hours of labor; right of the worker to organize; minimum wages; workmen's compensation; steam fitting and plumbing regulations; one-man streetcars; motor fees and gasoline taxes, and liquor control.

Vigorous opposition against proposals for legislation which would require licensing or incorporation of trade unions was voiced by P. M. Draper, President of the Canadian Congress, who declared that the Trades and Labor Congress and its constituent membership is unalterably opposed to such legislation. They believe that the long record of their affiliated national and international unions in efforts for the common good and maintenance of law and order should indicate that such legislation is positively unnecessary.

In the brief presented a year ago, the necessity for legislation which would protect workers in the exercise of their right to organize in trade unions free from undue influence, restraint or interference from employers or their agents was emphasized. Outlining the stand of the Congress again, Mr. Draper requested that a thorough investigation be undertaken into the whole question.

Portrait by Rembrandt Brings £7,035 in London

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Rembrandt's portrait of his father was sold today for £7,035 to an agent for Sir Edward Mountain, head of a large insurance company.

It was part of the estate of W. B. Chamberlain, an English collector. Sixty years ago the picture was sold as a portrait of William Tell for £100, but later was properly identified.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Palestine History in Review

Archaeological collection in museum financed by gift of Rockefeller reveals highlights of centuries; Official dedication is postponed to indefinite date.

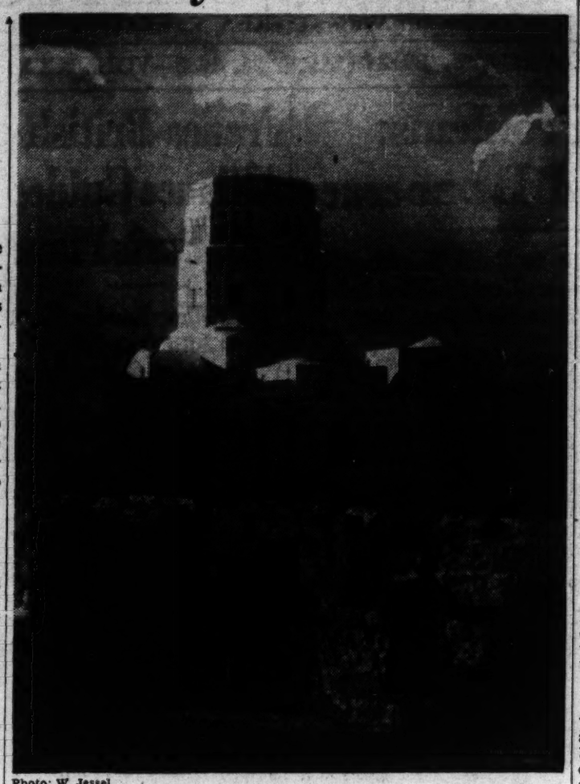
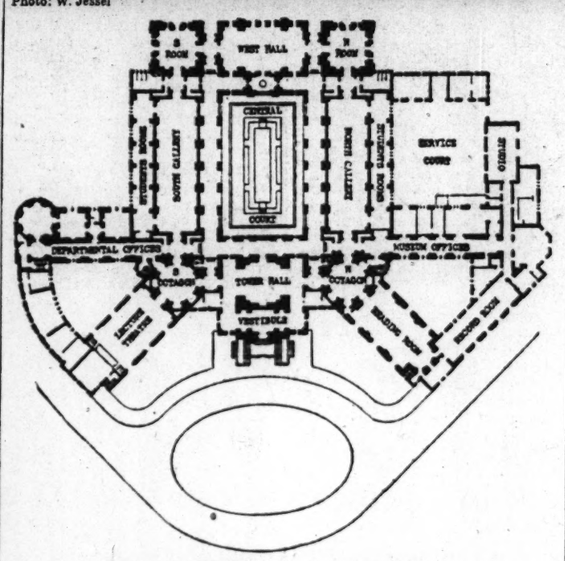


Photo: W. Jessel



New Archaeology Museum at Jerusalem
Upper—Front of the Museum as Seen From the Old City Wall
Lower—Plan of the Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — The Palestine Archaeological Museum, made possible by a gift of $2,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1927, was opened to the public recently without ceremony.

The official opening has been postponed indefinitely out of respect to the noted archaeologist, J. L. Starkey, who was murdered by Arab terrorists while on his way from the excavation site at Tel Ed Duweir (ancient Lachish) near Hebron to Jerusalem to be present at the opening set for the following day.

About one-half of Mr. Rockefeller's gift has been used in constructing and equipping the building and the balance has been set aside as an endowment fund for upkeep and administration. The architect was Mr. Austen St. B. Harrison, F.R.I.B.A., who succeeded notably in combining beauty and utility in the magnificent white stone pile, while is visible from most parts of Jerusalem.

In addition to galleries, the museum houses the Department of Antiquities, which administers and controls archaeological activities in the country on behalf of the Government. Various workrooms, laboratories, record rooms, a lecture hall and large library take up a considerable share of the building.

Shows Palestine History

For the visitor the public galleries are, of course, the chief attraction. Here the exhibits provide a synopsis of the history of Palestine. The synoptic exhibition is brief and highly selective and is arranged in a chronological system, so that the visitor following the normal route through the Museum passes, as it were, down the centuries, from the earliest traces of man in the Stone Age to recent times.

The Department of Antiquities in Palestine defines an antiquity as any object produced by human agency earlier than the year 1700 A. D., or any human or animal remains of a date earlier than 600 A. D. The Museum is not concerned with objects that fall outside this definition.

On entering the building the visitor finds himself in the Tower Hall, where newly excavated objects and other special temporary exhibits are to be shown. From here he passes into the South Octagon where Egyptian and North Mesopotamian sculptures and inscriptions in stone from the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, about 1600-1100 B. C. are housed. Many of these exhibits were found at Beisan and show the Egyptian influence in Palestine at its height.

Stone and Bronze Ages

From the South Octagon the visitor passes into the South Gallery, which contains the exhibition of the Stone and Bronze Ages, i. e., from the earliest time down to about 1200 B. C. Beyond this is the South Room which contains sculptures of the Hellenistic and Roman periods dug up in Palestine. The remaining galleries, of which the arrangement is not yet complete, will contain an exhibition of inscriptions, medieval architectural and other objects illustrating the Iron Age and subsequent periods down to the year 1700 A. D.

The famous Galilee Skull, the first specimen of Paleolithic man to be discovered in Palestine, is exhibited in the first "bay" in the South Gallery, together with contemporary flint implements. Succeeding bays in this gallery contain bone, flint, pottery and clay objects illustrating the emergence of man from a hunting to an agricultural, and from a nomadic to a settled way of living.

The development of crafts and metal work is illustrated in the cases devoted to the Early and Middle Bronze Ages, when commercial and cultural relations with other countries become increasingly evident. In the Late Bronze Age bays (as the gallery sections are called) a rapid expansion of eastern Mediterranean trade and of Egyptian influence, following the expulsion of the Hyksos kings from Egypt, is exemplified in Aegean pottery, imported and imitated, jewellery, ivory and other objects in which Egyptian, Syrian, Cypriote, Mycenaean and still more distant influences can be seen combined in a cosmopolitan and on the whole luxurious civilization.

Bronze Daggers Found

Among the most interesting objects for the layman is the collection of bronze daggers from the Abrahamic period and the ivory carvings of animal figures found in Tel Ed Duweir by the late Mr. Starkey.

Parallel to the South Gallery runs the Students' Room, which contains cabinets of carefully catalogued objects of the same periods as the exhibits, but of less general interest. The arrangement here too is chronological.

Two triangular blocks on either side of the vestibule contain the administrative offices of the Department of Antiquities, the reading and records rooms of the Museum, and a lecture hall.

The scope of the library which already has 16,000 volumes is archaeology, history, religion, and topography primarily of Palestine and secondarily of the Near East.

In the records room the histories of all excavations in Palestine are preserved for reference, with complete descriptions and photographs of the sites and the original position of the objects. In all, 3,000 archaeological sites have been listed in Palestine and Transjordan.

In addition to the library, the lower floor of the Museum contains sorting and workrooms, and laboratories.

Bombers Fly to Panama

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 25 (AP)—The six United States Army bombers took off today nonstop for Panama, en route home from their good-will flight to South America. The first ship was away at 6.05 E. S. T., and the last at 6:17. They expected to reach Panama in about nine hours and then go on to Miami.

Senate Aid Relief and NLRB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—In terms so clear as to be unmistakable, the Senate has just enunciated its views on two major matters of domestic policy:

With only one dissenting vote it has approved an additional relief appropriation of $250,000,000.

And yesterday, without a roll call, it rejected a nation-wide campaign against the National Labor Relations Board by voting to restore a $385,000 Committee cut in the Board's appropriations, making the total $2,955,000.

Thus, the Senate, in so far as it reflects American public sentiment at present, is overwhelmingly in favor of continuation of emergency unemployment relief, while it has not receded from its support of the Labor Relations Board, at least for the time being, in the face of widespread attacks.

Senator Edward D. Burke (D) of Nebraska has led the fight against the Board, and earlier demanded an inquiry; but after a preliminary investigation he voted with a Senate subcommittee against his own proposal. Yesterday in the face of bitter criticism of the Board, from Senator Burke's charge that its functioning "has been a national disgrace" to the recommendation of Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, for its abolition, the Senate overwhelmingly restored the committee appropriation cut, giving the Board more money than it had last year.

Debate brought ardent progressive support for the Board, which now plays a dominant part in employer-labor relations in America. The discussion revealed incidentally that it is snowed under with work, and is far behind in its cases.

Meanwhile, Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee continued his attack on the civil service by proposing his patronage rider to the independent offices appropriation bill, of which the NLRB is a part. He is offering an amendment requiring Senate confirmation of all $5,000 a year positions, in all agencies for which the bill makes appropriation.

It was against this patronage rider that the U. S. Civil Service Commission recently broke a precedent of 20 years by issuing a formal statement denouncing the proposal.

Britain Plans for Publicity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — To present to the world a picture of British aims as Britain sees them, a new publicity committee has been set up by the Government.

Sir Robert Vansittart, Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Government, has been appointed Chairman of this group, which is charged with co-ordinating all aspects of British national publicity abroad.

The Committee is to act as a planning machine for the various publicity organizations already functioning. These include:

A Cabinet Committee which, under the chairmanship of Health Minister Sir Kingsley Wood, is now considering aspects of securing publicity abroad for "true" British news.

The British Council, established in 1934 with the aid of the Government to make the life and thought of the British people more widely known abroad and to promote mutual interchange of knowledge with other peoples.

The Travel Association, which boosts Britain from the tourist angle.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, which has now established foreign language radiocasts.

Sir Robert Vansittart's committee is to insure that all these efforts are pursued along similar lines and that they harmonize in their attempts to assist other countries in forming an estimate of Britain's aims and character.

Through the British Council nearly 3000 technical, learned and general British periodicals are being supplied to more than 650 institutions in 51 countries. Books are regularly being supplied for review to 20 selected newspapers in nine countries. A number of distinguished persons have lectured on behalf of the council in various foreign countries, British concert tours have been arranged, and 15 sets of gramophone discs were last year supplied to foreign radio companies.

Old Sol's Polka Dots Are Increasing, According to Mt. Wilson Astronomers

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—Dr. Seth B. Nicholson of Mount Wilson Observatory said yesterday sun spots are increasing again, after a lull last fall, but probably will not surpass the activity of last July.

"The total number of spot groups observed here in 1937 was 537, establishing a new record for Mount Wilson," he said. "This compares with 459 in 1936, 450 in 1917, and 424 in 1927."

The years 1917 and 1927 marked the maximum of the last two previous cycles. Cycles usually run 10 or 11 years.

"The largest number of spot groups seen at one time last year was 23, on both July 11 and 13," Dr. Nicholson said. "The smallest number was two on April 14."

Astronomers have learned sun spots cause magnetic storms, disrupting telephone and telegraph service, and making the Aurora Borealis visible as far south as the Mexican border.

During the present cycle they have established that spots also cause shortwave radio fadeouts.

So regular are the sun spots in even short term cycles that astrophysicists predicted today's news on Feb. 1. Such clouds on the sun—chiefly of vaporized iron, calcium, hydrogen and like materials—causes greater than normal ultra-violet light radiation which ionizes the upper atmosphere to cause the auroral displays together with magnetic and communications disturbances.

The larger cycles run usually 10 or 11 years but within such periods recurrences of large spots often come from 25 to 27 days later as the sun completes a rotation.

When sun spots are at their maximum the weather is likely to be more moderate and moist. When at minimum, extremes of cold and heat may be expected. During periods of sun spot activity the amount of ultra-violet radiation frequently increases from 50 to 75 per cent over periods of minimum activity. The electrons liberated by, such rays stimulate the formation of haze and clouds, which in turn reflect away from the earth a considerable amount of solar radiation and lessen radiation from the earth's surface.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston,

Thursday, December 1st.

This day, at long last have I had so comforting a talk with my dear Henry that I feel lighter of woe and freer of heart than I believed I could ever be again.

This past month I have even foregone my Journal, thinking perchance it might be a form of self-indulgence, and helping toward a frowardness of spirit.

Then this evening my dear Henry did say to me of a sudden, "I think Master Paul Revere will no more tattle on his purchase's of silver trinkets."

"So it was he," I did cry out. And so, one word leading to another we did have a most delicious and heart-warming talk.

"I did call upon Mr. Cooper," spoke Henry gently, "these four weeks back, and I think he now does know that my wife's conduct when under her husband's protection, whether at an Assembly or no, is under proper guard, and need not be called in question."

"He did speak for my spiritual welfare—"

Here did Henry intervene. "Sweeting," quoth he, "I have said naught of this before now, for I would not trouble you more than you were distressed already.

Sybil is Herself Again

"We did come to this country to worship after our own conscience, and I would not tamper with yours, but I vow if a man had felt in the early days of the colony as I feel now, he would have been driven forth with Roger Williams."

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twenty-fourth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

"Surely you believe in our congregational faith?"

"O, aye. Trouble not further, Sybil." And he did kiss me, his arm about my shoulder with so strong and reassuring a grip, that of a sudden I did fall aweeping in relief, and my heart was lightened of its load. My dear husband thinks me not a light woman.

And what did set me at my journal again is that fane I must record that our precious Lamb did for the first time stand on his own two feet this day, and did laugh out in such glee as did send us into gales of laughter with him. His hair does fall in bonny curls. I would give him bean porridge now for strength, but he is his father's child in that, and does so loath it that I know not what to do.

Ah, New England Turkey

Hitty is his abject slave. My serving maids sure do plague us with their suitors. Hitty has attached to herself who else but a British Red Coat, and he does haunt our kitchen, to Henry's great disgust.

Never before in his whole life had he tasted a turkey, till I did set him a great plate of our Thanksgiving fare, and he so comic in his enjoyment thereof that I have ever since an indulgence of him. He is a Yorkshire lad with an accent so strange that we are put to it to understand a word he utters. Or, according to his tale, how desperate poor and without comforts are the country folk in England.

He does find me, as mistress, so marvellous indulgent, that his words are salutary to Hitty's behaviour.

Hitty, at first on coming to us, did feel herself agrieved that she did not sit at table with us as it was customary in most Barnstaple households, and there be a serving maid at all. Now she is become more content with her good bed and board, and five shillings a month to boot.

To-day a letter by hand left at the Green Dragon Tavern for me, came from my old Hetty, now Mrs. Doright Rogers. It was but ill composed and comical, but my heart did rejoice that they were safe in a settlement of some Germans from the County Palatine in New York Province. She said there be savages on all sides, but they be content. I cannot picture Doright far from the sea and Boats, but, and I mistake not, there is a river not far from them, and on it he may find service.

Hitty's Red Coat is named Joseph Walker. He is enamoured of this land and does vow he will stay here, and his time is out. I, in terror lest he take French leave.

Adelaide Stedman

Union Members Join State In Drive on Labor Racketeer

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 25 (AP)—While four men pleaded guilty here to acts of alleged labor terrorism, Al E. Rosser of Portland, American Federation of Labor Teamsters' head, was charged in a Skamania County, Wash., warrant with endangering life and property with explosives.

Under indictment at Dallas for arson, Rosser was returned to the Dallas jail, after being questioned all night at Salem. He denied any part in firing of a West Salem box factory, for which he was indicted and to which four others have pleaded guilty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore—Members of local unions in many sections of the state have enlisted to assist Gov. Charles H. Martin in his drive to eliminate so-called labor "racketeering" from this state. The Salem union of teamsters divorced itself from the Portland office and elected a new President to supplant A. N. Banks, charged with arson. Banks had been sent to Salem from the Portland central office.

Elsewhere in the state, unions, including several locals of the teamster group, have passed resolutions decreeing the immediate expulsion of any member found guilty of an overt act of violence. Likewise, members having knowledge of such acts having been committed and not reporting immediately to the proper authorities will be dropped from the membership rolls.

State and Cities Act

Speaking before a convention of farmers, Governor Martin said the people of Oregon should well be both shocked and aroused at the findings of the investigation of "goonism" that has been rampant in the state. He declared that state officials had learned, through records seized in the Portland offices of the teamsters' union, that Al Rosser, head of the teamsters in Oregon, and now charged with complicity in the burning of two lumber plants in Salem, collected $20,000 monthly from members and could spend $19,000 as he saw fit.

The campaign to correct labor problems in Oregon has been pushed extensively by state and civic officials, including city and state police; and more than 50 persons have been taken into custody charged with actual participation or complicity in crimes of vandalism against individuals or corporations in the State. Certain of these individuals have accepted the charges filed against them and have waived grand jury investigations by entering pleas of guilty. Their confessions are declared to have accounted for many acts of destruction, which include two lumber plants, dynamiting of a cleaning plant, firing of a fleet of trucks, spraying of paint on parked automobiles, smashing of plate glass windows, and numerous others, totaling more than 200 offenses in Portland, Salem and Eugene.

Plants Burned

The most costly single act was the burning of two lumber plants, to which the three arrested men are said to have confessed. A number of union officials are held on charge of complicity in authorizing the violence. Five other union officers, taking in the masters, mates and pilots, Eugene barbers, laundry union of Portland, and the Eugene central labor council, are being held on either direct or complicity charges.

Speaking of the campaign, Governor Martin commented:

"Government in Oregon has reasserted itself. We have regained our liberties and we're going to retain them. Some of those labor organizers were making $1000 a month last summer. There was potential murder in all those things they did, and they hired the scum of society to do it for them."

Until recently the American Federation of Labor's affiliates were the only unions affected, but the police have delved into several instances which occurred as far back as two years ago. In several of these instances the Committee for Industrial Organization locals are implicated.

Officials declare that Rosser, who is being held under $100,000 bond, is the right hand man of Dave Beck of Seattle, head of teamsters in the 11 western states.

Britain Plans Housing Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Slum clearance and elimination of overcrowding are to be speeded up under a new bill which the Government has introduced in the House of Commons.

The measure is also intended to increase the supply of new hopes at low rentals for industrial and farm workers.

It provides for revised subsidies to reduce the cost of new houses. It is hoped that housing associations working under arrangements with local authorities will be able to provide cottages in industrial centers at rentals ranging from six shillings to seven shillings a week and flats at from seven to eight shillings, also in agricultural districts, cottages at from three to four shillings.

The subsidies are to take the form of annual payments for 40 years. They are to be available for houses completed after Jan. 1, 1939. The cost to the nation is estimated at £2,710,000 annually for 40 years.

Power is reserved to revise the subsidies after September, 1941, but alterations in the scale will not apply to houses completed before Oct. 1, 1942.

Sharp to Radiocast Feb. 26 From Chile

Roland Hall Sharp, staff member of The Christian Science Monitor, will radiocast from Santiago, Chile, on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 6:15 p. m., over the NBC-Blue network. Mr. Sharp is on a 20,000-mile air tour of Central and South America.

New England listeners may tune Mr. Sharp's talk direct from WJZ, New York, on a frequency of 760 kilocycles. It is understood that the talk will not be radiocast over any Boston station.

The next talk in the series is scheduled for March 18 from Bogota, Colombia.

Beverage Room Ban On Women Asked By Ontario Presbytery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Provincial Government was asked to exclude women from beverage rooms in a resolution passed here by the Toronto Center Presbytery of the United Church of Canada.

Beer rooms are a temptation to young women, Dr. J. A. C. Evans said, claiming that while they go innocently with escorts to get a glass of beer, the practice soon becomes habit-forming. It is time for the church to take immediate action, he said.

Discussion centered on the statement of B. Snell of Aurora that over a year ago a direct attempt was made to influence a political party to close beverage rooms to women. Dr. A. J. Irwin, Secretary of the Ontario Federation, said he had discussed this with members of the Liberal Party, although he did not regard these advances as an attempt to inject the issue or the federation into politics. He believes, however, that a move to ban women would probably arouse opposition from some women who feel deeply about equality between the sexes.

In Dr. Irwin's opinion there is a growing hostility toward beverage rooms throughout the Province, the public being aroused by young people drinking, traffic accidents caused by drunken drivers and increasing drunkenness.

Closing of beverage rooms to women is under consideration by the Ontario Government, Premier Hepburn said a short time ago, commenting on the action of the Quebec Liquor Commission in closing taverns to women in that Province. Ontario, however, decided against it because of possible disapproval of United States tourists coming to Ontario.

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5 MINUTES FROM EITHER PENNSYLVANIA OR GRAND CENTRAL STATIONS

Hull Holds Japan Responsible For American Lives in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The State Department disclosed, somewhat reluctantly, today that strong representations were made to the Japanese Government in Tokyo on Feb. 18 denying to the Japanese military forces any release of responsibility to respect the lives and property of Americans in China.

Action resulted from a Japanese circular of Feb. 3 which was communicated to this and other Governments whose nationals are present in China. The circular stressed the danger to foreigners in the Central China area due to impending hostilities, warned them to leave, and insisted that precautions be taken to advise Japanese military authorities of the location of foreign property. The implication of the circular was that Japanese troops would not be responsible where suggested precautions were not taken.

This implication, which challenged the basic position of the United States in regard to its rights in China, resulted in instruction to Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to restate the American position. The text of the instruction was not made public here and the impression was left by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference that he was anxious to minimize the appearance of having made a strong protest to Japan, although every indication was that the American action was unusually firm.

Official Position

Secretary Hull denied under questioning that the United States, as reported from Hankow, China, had told Japan it refused to order its nationals out of China. Yet the official exposition of his position, which was made available to newspapermen, thereafter disclosed virtually such a position. This official position was explained as follows:

There rests upon American officials and other American nationals in China no obligation whatsoever to take the precautionary measures requested on behalf of the contending forces towards safeguarding American lives and interests. Precautionary measures have voluntarily been advised by this Government and its officials and they have been voluntarily undertaken, in so far as possible, and such measures will continue voluntarily to be taken.

It is a position which was taken at the beginning of the Japanese invasion of China and which has been restated repeatedly since, more often, it is no wlearned, than had been realized by observers. And it has apparently been restated in more vigorous terms than before, although the State Department declines to make public the text of the actual instructions to Ambaqsador Grew.

But nevertheless, irrespective of whether American nationals take or do not take such precautionary measures as are suggested by the military, the obligation remains on the military authorities to exert utmost precautions to the end that American nationals and property shall not be injured by their military operations. Whether such requests of military authorities have or have not been complied with, if and where American nationals or property are injured in consequence of the operations of the armed forces, this Government will be compelled to attribute to the Government controlling those armed forces responsibility for the damage.

U. S. Stand Made Clear

This is accepted as meaning quite clearly that while the United States wants its nationals to be careful, an davoid getting in the way of hostilities, it does not for one moment release Japanese armed forces fro mresponsibility for protecting those Americans. In this connection it is explained that in the Central China area there are many American citizens so scattered and in such remote places that it would be impossible to warn them all and instruct them all as to the precautions they are supposed to take to obtain immunity from Japanese forces.

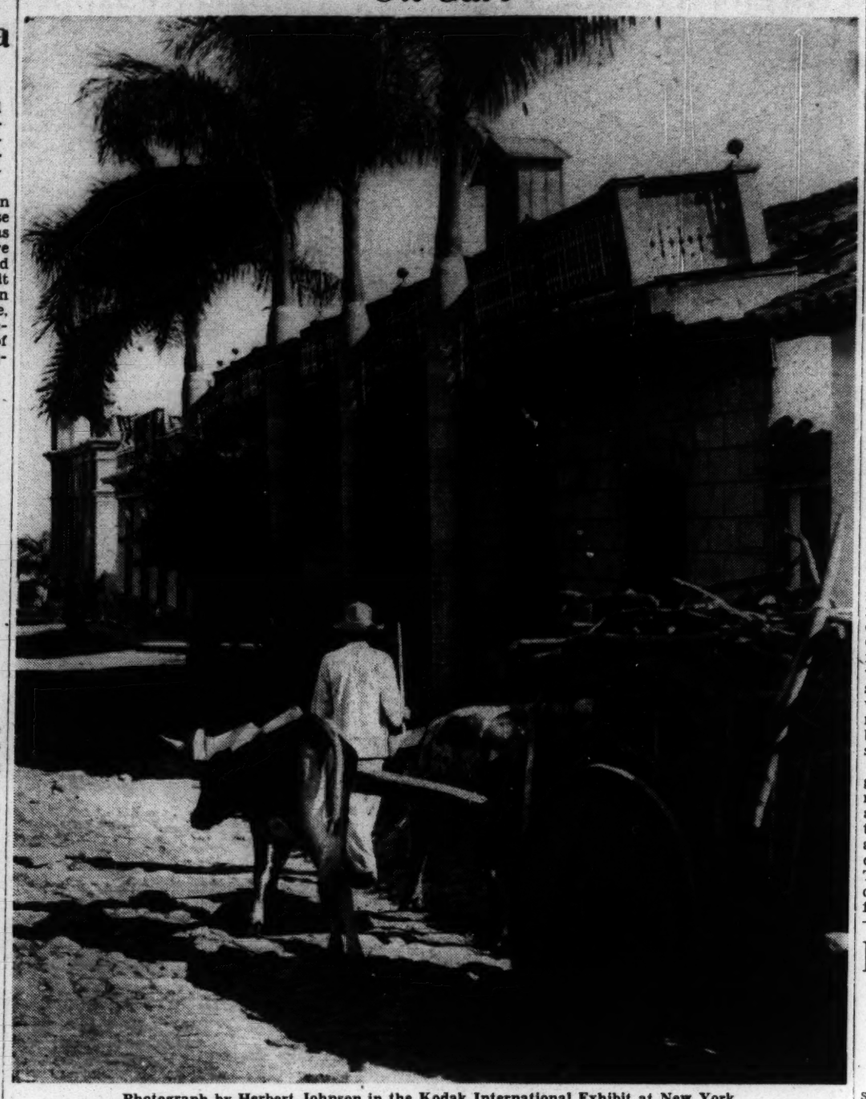
The continued Japanese efforts to evade responsibility for the security of foreign life and property in the war zone has produced a difficult problem for the State Department. Since the beginning of the Chinese invasion, and particularly since the bombing of the Panay, isolationist opinion at home increasingly has taken the view that all Americans should be left in China at their own risk and that the Government should abandon any responsibility for the security of those who remain. Secretary Hull has complied with this attitude to the extent of seeking to persuade American nationals to keep out of the danger zone, and has gone so far as to refuse to issue passports valid for travel in that zone.

State Department Balks

But when it comes to the point of cutting loose all Americans in China and leaving them completely unprotected the State Department balks. Instead, it goes back to international law and takes the legal position, which is being taken simultaneously by other governments similarly affected, that Japanese troops in China must, and shall, be held responsible for any damage which may result to neutrals.

It is legalistically important that there is no declaration of war. Japan has not claimed the rights which accrue to a belligerent under international law. Therefore, it is contended by the neutrals, Japan must respect foreign lives and property and be responsible for any damage to them. This the State Department is insisting upon with renewed vigor. But it is admitting its position at home only because word of its stand leaked out in China.

'Ox Cart'



Photograph by Herbert Johnson in the Kodak International Exhibit at New York

One of the 200 Pictures From 19 Countries Being Shown in the International Building, Rockefeller Center. The Exhibition Opened Feb. 19 and Will Continue Daily and Sunday Until Feb. 27

New Deal Strives for Pennsylvania Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 25 — Strong efforts are on here today to harmonize the warring factions in the Keystone State Democratic Organization as the State Committee meets at the Penn Harris Hotel under the chairmanship of David Lawrence to write a ticket they can "recommend" to the voters in the May 17 primary.

The price of failure to bring leaders of the Eastern and Western areas of Pennsylvania together on a strong ticket is seen here as the removal of the State from the Democratic column next November and placing it back in its traditional Republican line-up. This naturally gravely concerns both National and State leaders.

Matt McCloskey and John B. Kelly, Philadelphia leaders, were demanding a gubernatorial candidate from the western part of the State when this was written, holding that this would balance a ticket containing the name of Gov. George H. Earle, whose term expires this year, for the United States Senate. Reports about a secret meeting of the leaders here today were that Governor Earle had offered to withdraw from the Senate race if this would harmonize things, but this, it was added, brought the conferees no nearer an agreement.

Bullitt for Governor?

Following this, the name of William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France and well known Philadelphia liberal, was suggested for the gubernatorial nomination, but, according to reports here neither Mr. McCloskey nor Mr. Kelly were willing to go along even though they were told that the designation of Mr. Bullitt would meet with President Roosevelt's approval.

The President, it was added, had told Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic State Leader; Governor Earle, Mr. Lawrence and J. David Stern, New York and Philadelphia publisher, when they called upon him in Washington yesterday that he would release his Ambassador to France from his present post if they wanted to draft him for Governor of Pennsylvania if Mr. Bullitt was willing to run.

It was said in the same quarters that the President had talked with Mr. Bullitt by trans-Atlantic telephone regarding the Pennsylvania situation and that while the Ambassador, who is now on his way to the United States aboard the steamship Washington of the United States Lines, did not give a definite promise to accept the designation, the delegation that called on the President came away from the White House with the definite impression that the Bullitt candidacy offered the best and surest way out.

Categorical denial of this came from Governor Earle's office today. It was said that Mr. Bullitt's name did not come up in the White House talk and that the President had not interfered in any way in the Pennsylvania situation.

Situation Still Scrambled

The situation thus appears as scrambled as members of the State Committee gathered for their meeting here as it was yesterday, when the whole ticket was up in the air. Consensus among many of the committeemen is that the ticket originally drafted in the secret conference at the Executive Mansion early this week would stand.

This ticket is headed by Charles Alvin Jones of Pittsburgh, for Governor; State Senator Leo C. Mundy, for Lieutenant Governor; Governor Earle for the United States Senate and Thomas A. Logue of Philadelphia, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, a post he holds in the present Earle Administration.

The Jones build up is, therefore, now in full swing here. He is represented as a strong liberal and practically the same program is being put through to build him up as was carried out for Governor Earle four years ago.

As the Jones movement grows, that on behalf of Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant-Governor and candidate of John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization groups, appears to wane. Mr. Kennedy left here for his home in Hazelton, refusing to comment on developments, but indicating he would have something to say tomorrow or early next week.

Machines Extend Men's Usefulness

By Harry V. Roff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The third follows.

The fallacy that unemployment must follow mechanical extension of power to produce is now playing an important part in the organized efforts to have older men and women retire from their vocations at from 40 to 65 years of age. Let us briefly survey the effect of mechanical progress on employment.

That jobs have increased more rapidly than people since the era of machine production came into being is shown by Federal statistics. The census of 1930 revealed that the United States had 15 more breadwinners per 1,000 of population than it had in 1900.

Actually, the machine is a maker of jobs. Perhaps the most mechanized major industry is that of automobile manufacturing. Its employment has grown tremendously through the years as new machinery enabled morke production per man and thus permitted lower prices to consumers and higher wages.

Many forget that automobiles, typewriters, airplanes, radio instruments, electric household devices and other modern inventions are machines, too. Think of the millions employed in the manufacture of these machines! Think of the other millions it takes to sell and to service these machines and the machines of the factory! It makes one appreciate how machine-invention has increased the employment of the world—how misleading is a conclusion based on isolated instances where men have been replaced by machines. If we look at the fewer blacksmith shops, we must also consider the thousands of garages.

"Intelligence plus machines have given us more goods, more wealth, more comforts, and more cultural advantages than any people in all the world ever secured in so short a time," Dr. James S. Thomas, president of the Clarkson College of Technology told the Chicago Association of Commerce. "The perfection of the tool marks the upward progress of the race from the stone age to now. Reducing the hours of labor has been considered a very altruistic thing. When will it stop, this production line? Never. Because before you can get all the things we want made they will be worn out, outmoded or thrown away. All of this because the wants of man are limitless."

Limitless Wants of Man

"Yes," replies a world of getters, "the wants of man are limitless but not enough folks have sufficient money to purchase what they desire."

But the millions who lack in the midst of a world of plenty could not want in an economy engineered by givers. There are surely no physical barriers to the distribution of the goods of the world and the mental barriers are too unsound to continue to deprive peoples of inherent rights. There are signs on all sides of us that business, industrial and professional men and women are awakening to the fact that the philosophy of give alone can form a permanent prosperity.

The economy of give is simple, homely. It is a just distribution of good—or the world may prefer the plural, goods. It demands an intelligent, unselfish partition of the accruing earnings or benefits from service to mankind—workers, consumers and investors (owners of stored earnings) each having their full, economic shares. Such a world could have no harmful business cycles; progress would not halt through fear of excess production, for consumers would be manufactured commensurately with the goods to be sold. The higher wages and lower prices would empower this adequate consumption.

Judgment of Experience

In the awakening to the facts of life—to eternal truths—the world needs the faithful, provident judgment of those enriched by experience. And we cannot forge an economy of givers unless the vision is that of continuous, unending giving—development.

Only selfishness could lead to old-age defeatism. Unselfish givers are too busy to dwell on their years, and an unselfish society does not penalize men merely because of years. What are these years that earth's man loads upon himself? They are only measurements of duration based on the journeys of our planet about the sun. They are invisible, imponderable; yet human beings are positive that they exist and control their lives. Is it the trip through the solar ellipse that wearies us?

"Motion does not tire anybody," writes Professor Eddington in "The Nature of the Physical World." He continues: "With the earth as our vehicle we are traveling at 20 miles a second round the sun; the sun carries us at 12 miles a second through the galactic system; the galactic system bears us at 250 miles a second amid the spiral nebulae; the spiral nebulae . . . If motion could tire, we ought to be dead tired."

And the years do not produce aged atoms and molecules. Prof. Raymond Pearl, of the Biology Department, Johns Hopkins University, made a most interesting statement to the Washington Academy of Science last year about the continual renewal of molecules. He said:

"What we are pleased to call the same identical man at the age of 70 years is composed of extremely little, if any, of the same material substance that made him up when he was 20 years old. Probably there is not a single molecule in him at 70 that was there at 20."

International Labor Office To Study Age Discrimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 25—A comprehensive survey of discrimination against elderly workers throughout the industrial nations of the world will be undertaken shortly by the International Labor Office, following authorization of the project by the Governing Body at its latest meeting here this month.

The United States delegation, consisting of Robert J. Watt, Carter Goodrich and Henry I. Harriman, representatives of workers, government and employers respectively, was responsible for the original request that the survey be undertaken.

Mr. Goodrich told the Governing Body that the United States Government had a "very strong" interest in this question. Mr. Harriman said that employers in the United States were "fully aware of the seriousness of the problem of the middle-aged workman."

Mr. Watt, in suggesting the study, pointed out that there was, in the world, a great mass of workers over 45 years of age who were finding it extremely difficult to get any kind of employment. He pointed out, also, that the American Federation of Labor had joined with organizations and public bodies of all kinds in requesting the United States Department of Labor to study the question.

"Some of the questions we want to ask, and for which we have no answers, are:

"What do modern industrial processes require—young and vigorous persons capable of high speed production?

"Do now industrial processes require more adaptable workers?

"Do improved insurance or retirement plans cause a tendency to the employment of younger people?

"Is the higher cost of workmen's compensation a factor, because the older workers require a longer period of time to mend?

"Has the older worker such family responsibilities as to make the wage rate favor the employment of those in younger age groups?"

"The whole question," he declared, "strikes right at the heart of a large mass of our people at a period in their lives when their family responsibilities are in all probability at the highest point."

Halifax Named to Eden's Post

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, hitherto Lord President of the Council and former Viceroy of India, today was formally named Foreign Secretary in spite of the Labor Party's sharp warning the appointment would raise a constitutional issue. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced that Lord Halifax, who was his emissary on a special visit to Reichsführer Hitler last November, would take over the post vacated by Anthony Eden, who declined to follow Mr. Chamberlain's "realistic" foreign policy.

R. A. Butler, former Undersecretary for India, was named Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs to represent the Foreign Office in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, will deal with all important matters of foreign policy in Commons, since Lord Halifax, as a Peer, cannot answer questions in that House.

The announcement that King George "was pleased to approve" Lord Halifax' appointment was made after the Commons had adjourned for the week end.

Clement R. Attlee, Leader of the Labor opposition, gave notice the opposition would wage a constant campaign against Lord Halifax, who has been acting as head of the Foreign Office since Mr. Eden's resignation Feb. 20. Earlier, Mr. Attlee had led a protest in the House against naming a Peer to the post. Constitutional tradition is for the Foreign Minister to be of Commons membership rather than of the House of Lords.

Moving to give effect to Mr. Chamberlain's policy of dealing realistically with Fascist powers, Lord Halifax conferred at length with the Earl of Perth, Ambassador to Rome.

Lord Perth is in London to receive instructions for the Anglo-Italian talks beginning in Rome next week, in which Mr. Chamberlain hopes to reach with Premier Mussolini a new understanding on questions long at issue between the two powers.

Townsend Case Goes To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the movement for $200-a-month pensions to everyone past 60, decided yesterday to fight "congressional persecution" in the Supreme Court instead of going to jail.

The 71-year-old California physician arrived in the capital declaring he fully intended to serve the 30-day jail sentence imposed upon him for walking out on a House investigating committee in 1936. His original decision to serve the sentence was prompted by lack of personal funds, he asserted, but his counsel agreed "to carry on for me."

A lower court judgment against the doctor has been stayed until March 12 to provide time for his attorneys to ask a Supreme Court review.

Townsend Party Formed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (AP)—The "Townsend Party" was launched at a mass meeting of several thousand cheering pension advocates in Olympic Auditorium here last night.

Russell T. Hand, chairman of the meeting, said petitions will be circulated to roll up enough signers to put the party on the official ballot in November. The meeting more than half filled the Auditorium which has a capacity of 10,400.

Miami Fishes Two Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — Big business not only fishes in Miami, but Miami fishing is big business. Of 8,000,000pounds of fish caught and shipped out of Florida last year, 5,000,000 pounds were from Miami's famed fishing waters.

Will New Deal and C. I. O. Part?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The Democratic Party on the one hand, and John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization on the other, were growing farther apart today as the Pennsylvania political rift widens. Whether the dispute in the Keystone State, which went in and out of the White House yesterday, will broaden into a national cleavage remains to be seen, but it is one of the most serious threats of recent months to the successful 1936 coalition.

When the Pennsylvania problem was laid before President Roosevelt yesterday in a 90-minute discussion, he refused to intervene in any phase of the fight except to ask Senator Joseph F. Guffey to remain in the Senate, and as a result he is eliminated as a possible candidate for the governorship.

This decision left the cleavage more striking than ever. On the one side, the regular Pennsylvania Democratic crowd — minus Gov. George H. Earle, who has astutely taken himself from the immediate squabble by announcing for the Senate—are lined up against Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers candidate for the governorship, Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Kennedy. Senator Guffey might have been a peace candidate. Instead, he is apparently forced to join with party leaders to support Charles A. Jones, Pittsburgh lawyer, for the governorship.

The President uses again in substance the formula of "not interfering in state contests" today, although after recent remarks apropos the Kentucky, Florida, and Oklahoma contests he did not venture to use that phrase at his press conference. Instead, he gave a simple "no comment," referring to the brief words of his conferees yesterday as they emerged from his study.

At that time, they had merely said that "the President absolutely declined to intervene and the only advice he had was that we should keep Joe Guffey in the Senate."

But the mandate to Senator Guffey indirectly puts the President in the group which is against concessions to John L. Lewis, for the Guffey candidacy was solely for the purpose of avoiding the rift, and if Mr. Lewis feels that his candidate has been blocked first by the regular Democratic organization, and second by the non-co-operative attitude of the President, it may lead to his more active interest in third-party movements, not only this year, but particularly in 1940.

That is the important political vista opened by an otherwise State issue, and explains Washington's unusual interest in Harrisburg.

BBC Bans Radio Talk Criticizing Hitler

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite Member of Parliament and former war-time military Commander, was banned from the radio by the British Broadcasting Corporation yesterday after he refused to delete criticism of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

Colonel Wedgwood and Dr. Alfred Salter, also a Laborite Member of Parliament, were scheduled for a debate, on the subject "The Way to Peace."

"Owing to the unfortunate crisis in imperial affairs, a few criticisms which I happened to place in my manuscript on Mussolini and Hitler have caused my contract to be cancelled," Colonel Wedgwood said.

A British Broadcasting Corporation spokesman said, "We had hoped he would see his way to modify the draft on his talk. It had nothing to do with political events of the last few days."

New Army Blues Brighten Scene At White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Gen. Malin Craig, U. S. Chief of Staff, was so thrilled over the new blue dress uniform for the Army that he wore his to a White House reception last night when it wasn't quite finished.

"I haven't got my sash or my aiguillettes," he told friends who admired his gold-trimmed midnight blue outfit. His sash is to be lemon yellow.

Dress uniforms have been mandatory for the Navy and Marine Corps all along, but the Army has not had a separate uniform for state occasions since the World War because of the large quantity of wartime uniforms that had to be used up. An order recently went out from the War Department notifying all officers they must have their new uniforms by Oct. 1. Enlisted men will get theirs later.

Army heads were excited as Washington debutantes at their "coming-out" parties when they entered the White House last night. One officer who is due for retirement in a few months was not so happy—he complained bitterly about the $100 he had to spend on a new uniform when he would be entitled to continue wearing his old one after he retires.

Camera to Pierce Auto Light Glare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—Research into the use of infra-red ray cameras with which to photograph licenses of speeding automobiles through blinding headlights has been announced by Percy W. Foote, Pennsylvania Commissioner of Motor Police.

Capt. Flavel M. Williams, fog camera expert, is working on a photographic device capable of piercing the brightest headlight rays, and clocking the speed of the car at the same time.

According to tentative plans, cameras will be placed in cars operated by each of the 18 troops in Pennsylvania. Set close to the windshield they are expected to photograph licenses of cars either approaching or being followed.

Flashlight equipment will be synchronized on headlights at the front of the police car, to take pictures at dusk. Speedometers of police cars will also appear on photographs, through a mirror arrangement.

Bombings of Cities Call for Sanctions, Cardenas Declares

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 25 (AP)—President Cardenas yesterday urged "popular direct sanctions" against nations or factions bombing unfortified cities in international or civil conflicts.

Addressing the National Congress of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, President Cardenas termed air attacks upon civil populations a "crime against civilization." Vincente Toledano Lombardo, Secretary General of the Confederation, said such a conference would be called at once.

President Cardenas' reference to international politics was cheered as was an attack upon some foreign oil companies. Forces in the oil industry, he said, were "withdrawing all the economic assets" from the country because of labor conflicts.

The President said he would enforce the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court "whatever it may be" on an appeal by foreign oil companies from an arbitral board decision which upheld an order for benefits of more than $7,000,000 to be paid annually to more than 18,000 employees.

Business in Louisiana Keeps Up Employment

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 25 (AP) —Gov. Richard Leche has suggested that big businesses which have joined his campaign for sustained employment broaden their pledges to include employees outside the state as well.

The Governor has asked employers to sign pledges not to discharge any employees for the next six months. His reasons are, he says, to sustain employment levels as an antidote for recession and encouragement to business. In two weeks 3,985 Louisiana employers have pledged the jobs of 115,335 employees.

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Government Cost in Georgia Climbs 500 P. C. in 30 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Stating that from 1906 to 1936 expenditures of the state government increased about 500 per cent while the population grew only 50 per cent, Dean R. P. Brooks of the University of Georgia School of Commerce offered three explanations of increased expenditures to the Institute on Public Welfare Problems.

The first explanation lies in the fact, Dean Brooks said, that the tendency of state expenditures to increase rapidly during the past three decades has been a general characteristic of state governments in this country, adding that in general most state expenditures have increased much more than Georgia's.

In the second place, the speaker pointed to decided change in the price level since 1906. "It would be a gross exaggeration," he declared, "to think that because the dollar expenditures have increased 500 per cent, the amount of the public services rendered by the state government has increased five-fold."

The third explanation given was the popular demand for improvement in the public services already being rendered and the demand for new public services.

Dean Brooks discussed certain categories of expenditures: the school fund, which has increased 358 per cent but which nevertheless has left Georgia last among the states in education achievement; pensions, which have increased 29 per cent during the period, because of the increase in the amount of the annual pension and the extension of the time during which pensioners may marry and leave their widows eligible for pensions; eleemosynary institutions, with an increase of 200 per cent.

For higher education Dean Brooks' figures indicated an increase of nearly 700 per cent, which was brought about by a huge increase in enrollment and the fact that the per student cost has increased 100 per cent, indicating great improvement in the quality of services rendered.

A decrease in prison appropriations was explained as having resulted from the abolition of the leasing system and the turning over of the convicts to the counties. Expenditures related to the executive, legislative, and judicial departments, and the charges for the support of the numerous regulatory commissions and departments, excepting agriculture, were considered together. The explanation of the enormous increase of expenditures for agriculture, Dean Brooks said, lies in the setting up of many necessary departments and commissions not in existence in 1906.

According to Dean Brooks, the most important new development occurring in Georgia in the last 30 years has been the good roads movement.

In an analysis of state receipts, the fact was pointed out that since 1906 a breakdown of the general property tax has occurred on a nation-wide scale. Declaring that "it is abundantly evident that it is impossible to reach intangibles under a system which requires that they be assessed and taxed as other property," Dean Brooks stated that an enabling act on the subject of so low a rate on intangibles as to induce owners to declare them will probably be passed during the coming session of the General Assembly.

Cruise Lanes Lead On to Ancient Greece As Springtime Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The cruise roads which lead to Italy during early spring will now continue on to Greece and ancient Athens, with their monuments of the most glorious civilization the western world has ever known.

When the Italian liner Conte di Savoia sails from New York March 2 on a 28-day Mediterranean cruise in co-operation with the American Express Travel Service, it will include a visit to Athens as a highlight of its itinerary, it was announced this week. Gibraltar, Cannes, Genoa, Naples, Haifa and Cairo will also be included on the tour, which is designed to give travelers a comprehensive idea of both Western and Eastern life on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Modern Athens, with its bustle, its street noises, its teeming population, contrasts sharply with its reminders of ancient glory. Travelers who would savor to the full this contrast must take part in its daily life, visit its older, crowded sections, lounge in its cafes.

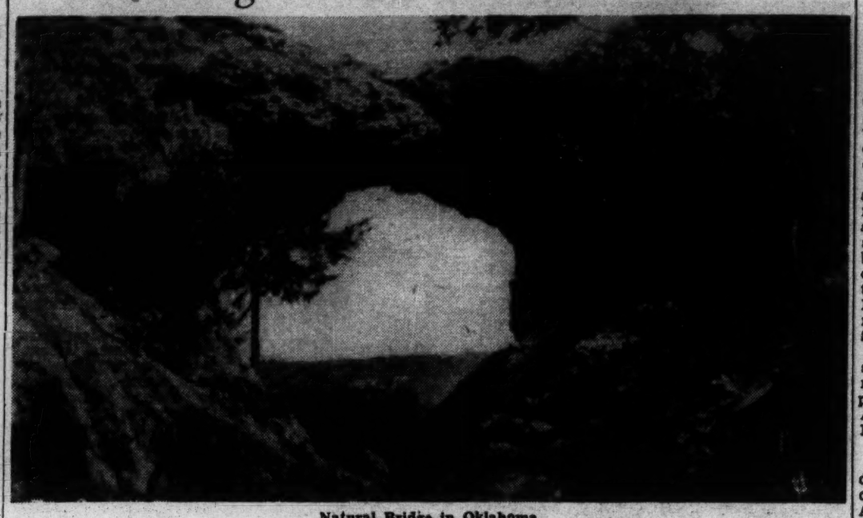
The ancient glories of Athens are its glories today. The most famous of these are preserved on the Acropolis, a steep hill which rises suddenly out of the heart of the modern city. The Acropolis was originally a citadel where the population could retire in case of invasion. Later when the population became too large to crowd into it, it assumed a religious rather than a military significance.

Chandler Formally Bids For Seat in U. S. Senate

NEW PORT, Ky., Feb. 25 (AP)—Gov. Albert B. Chandler has formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, his main opponent in the August, 1938, primary election being the incumbent, Alben W. Barkley of Paducah, Senate Majority Leader.

The Governor indicated he would seek to confine the campaign to State issues, and would not make President Roosevelt and the New Deal an issue.

Along a Traveler's Scenic Trail



Natural Bridge in Oklahoma

Location: In Cedar Canyon Park, Woodward County, Near Freedom, Okla. Route: Leads Off Highway No. 50. Features: 1960 Feet Above Sea Level; 150 Feet Above Canyon Floor; Bridge Carved Through a Barrier of Solid Gypsum by a Stream; Presents a Perfect Arch, With Proportions of Present-Day Bridge-Building Technique

Better City Transit an Urge to Travel

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

While travel agents, steamship lines, airlines, and railroads have been busy figuring up last year's business, the Transit Journal, a McGraw-Hill publication, has gathered some interesting information in regard to travel in and about the various large cities of the world.

They point out that the task of carrying people by street car, rapid transit, and buses, is booming all over the world today. In the United States, the transit lines carried more riders last year than in any other year since 1931. In Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, too, the transit lines enjoyed an unusually prosperous year. This new prosperity was apparently due to one thing—the introduction of streamlined vehicles. Europe, Africa, Australia and South America have adopted this idea, while eight large American cities introduced streamlined street cars in 1937. The real reason lies not alone in streamlining but in the many recent improvements that have increased the speed, comfort and convenience of street cars, rapid transit lines and buses. Appearance has been enhanced by streamlining, it is true, but rubber-ized springs, together with improved electrical control and brakes are of much greater practical importance.

The matter of streamlining rapid transit trains is receiving more attention in London than elsewhere. A new streamlined unit developed by the London Passenger Transport Board possesses many novel features and is expected to be a model for future rapid transit designs there.

A new streamlined express has been put in service on the electric line between Kyoto and Kobe, Japan.

* * *

Great expansion has been taking place in trolley bus operations here and abroad. With the development of automotive tires and chassis, the old "trackless trolley" has been converted into a greatly improved vehicle. The absence of noise and fumes, together with the economy inherent in the use of electric power obtained from a central generating station, have contributed greatly to its success. At present there are some 1,700 trolley buses in operation in the United States and Canada. Great Britain has a total of 2,500, a large proportion of them being of double deck design. They are to be found, too, in such remote places as Shanghai, China, Singapore, Malay States, and Christchurch, New Zealand. Johannesburg, South Africa, has trolley buses and Pretoria will soon install them.

The world's largest trolley bus system is said to be that operated by the London Passenger Transport Board, with some 600 vehicles on 122 miles of route, with expansion to 1,000 vehicles planned for the near future. Second only to London is the system of the Public Service Co-ordinated Transport in New Jersey, with 500 vehicles on 287 miles of route. In this instance the trolley buses are also equipped with gasoline engines, so that they can be operated independently of the overhead trolley wires if desired. The Moscow Tramway Trust is third among the world's trolley bus systems, with 389 vehicles. To New Yorkers, however, the trolley bus is still something of a stranger, there being only eight in operation in the greater city.

In some respects, transit trends on the continent of Europe differ sharply from those in Great Britain and the United States. Count L. de Lederkerke, General Secretary of the Union Internationale de Tramways, Brussels, points out that "The European tendency toward economic independence today has fostered a movement to get away from any equipment which depends for its motive power on electricity. In this category fall the foreign imports, such as the street car and the trolley bus. In their places the Europeans have studied the possibility of a bus which is driven by wood combustion, natural gas or coal briquets. In actuality, however, diesel motors have more or less replaced all others."

* * *

The system of the London Passenger Transport Board is declared to be by far the largest in the world. This system now operates 6,454 buses on 2,471 miles of route. In the City of London itself, tramways never have existed, the entire transit service being rendered by underground railways and bus lines. An interesting recent development is the proposal to encircle London with a series of peripheral bus stations from which the suburban bus lines would radiate outward while shuttle lines would serve the center of the city. This, it is said, would result in a reduction of the present serious traffic congestion in the city's center.

In Paris, too, the recent tendency has been to rely on underground railways and bus lines in the heart of the city, instead of tramway lines. The Society des Transports en Commun of Paris is now considered the world's second largest bus operator with 3,639 vehicles on 1,189 miles of route. Public Service Coordinated Transport in New Jersey is third with 2,910, and the Detroit Department of Street Railways is fourth with 1,120. Bus systems in New York City operate approximately 2,700 vehicles, divided among a large number of systems.

Street railway operations, both here and abroad, have been somewhat curtailed in recent years as a result of the development of rubber-tired transit vehicles. The extent of this curtailment, however, is less than is generally supposed. The street car continues to be the most important transit vehicle in virtually all the larger cities. A nation-wide survey just completed by Transit Journal shows that in the United States last year the street cars carried 70 per cent of all surface transit passengers while motor buses carried 28 per cent and trolley buses 2 per cent.

With 3,669 cars in operation on some 1,100 miles of track, the Chicago Surface Lines is the world's largest street railway system. From the standpoint of the number of cars, the street railway systems in Vienna, Berlin and Buenos Aires are close followers of Chicago.

Tour-a-bouts

If you're traveling to Portugal this year be sure to take your own pillow—that is if you want a comfortable night's rest. For visitors to Portugal report that the pillows at the inns where they slept are rather hard. They are stuffed with birdseed, this being considered the best pillow for a hot summer night.

* * *

Now here's a place we would like to live. It is Bordighera, on the Italian Riviera. Here one may spend many restful nights, since it is against the law to toot an auto horn, turn on the radio, play a musical instrument, sing, or dance, during the hours of darkness.

* * *

Because of the great popularity of Havana this season, the itinerary of the Holland-American liner Statendam, which is scheduled to leave New York on March 30 for a 12-day voyage to the West Indies, has been entirely revised in order to include it.

* * *

During the Decoration Day week end—it does seem a long way off—the Imperial Airways flying boat Cavalier, regularly engaged in the Bermuda-United States air service, will make a special flight from Port Washington to Bermuda, allowing time for the passengers to spend three nights and two and a half days on this restful little island. The Cavalier will leave Port Washington May 28, at 9:30 a. m., arriving in Bermuda at 2:30 p. m., five hours later. It will leave Bermuda early on May 31, making it possible for business men to be at their desks in New York by lunch time. The projected air cruise will be limited to 21 passengers, the capacity of the Cavalier. The round trip rate will be $150.

Speedy Approval Seen for School Aid Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—A quick trip through Congress for the $855,000,000 Federal aid to schools program recommended this week by the President's Advisory Committee on Education was indicated today by developments on Capitol Hill.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, one of the authors of the federal aid bill sponsored last session by the National Education Association, indicated that he would be willing to adjust his measure to conform to the major provisions in the Advisory Committee's plan. The Harrison-Black-Fletcher Bill was reported out of committee in the Senate last session.

Tentative permission for consideration of the school bill after the regular appropriation bills are disposed of, has been granted by Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Democratic floor leader.

Bill Is Praised

"The report filed by the President's Advisory Committee on Education should be heartening to every American citizen who believes in Federal assistance to public education," Senator Harrison declared in a statement.

"The education bill reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor at the last session, and which is now on the calendar, has been delayed in being considered by the Senate at the request of the Administration, and because of the appointment of this Advisory Committee.

"The President's Committee substantiates every argument made before the congressional committees in support of the legislation we have been advocating.

"In view of this report, it is hoped that the President will now put his stamp of approval on this legislation and that this Congress, as soon as the appropriation bills have been passed, can take it up for consideration.

"The report of the Advisory Committee certainly simplifies the issue."

$70,000,000 to Start

The Advisory Committee recommended that Federal allotments beginning at $70,000,000 a year and increasing to $199,000,000 be made to state schools systems during the next six years on the basis of financial need. The States and Federal Government would share authority in administering the funds.

Meanwhile, Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington introduced a new bill authorizing $910,000,000 for a 10-year federal school construction program, to be administered by a proposed Division of School Buildings in the Department of the Interior. Senator Schwellenbach's proposal is much broader than that contained in the Advisory Committee's report. The Committee recommended that $170,000,000 be spent in the next six years for construction of school buildings in order to facilitate reorganization of school districts which are held to be too small in many rural areas.

Training for Employers Urged as Jobs Decrease

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 25—A general decline of work in every line from coal mining to beauty culture was reported by Robert Hoppock of the National Occupational Conference, New York City, to the annual convention of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations here today. Remarking that "our pioneer ancestors might well accuse us of training a nation of dependents," Mr. Hoppock stated that one remedy might lie in preparing students to become employers instead of employees.

Mr. Hoppock gave the results of two surveys, one six months ago showing a shortage of workers in many occupations, and one in February revealing that the occupations "have suffered materially either by reduction in the number of jobs available, by actual lay-offs, by reduction in hours or wages or both."

The contrast with last summer is most apparent in relation to skilled metal workers. In June, 1937, placement officers could not fill the demands for boys trained as machinists and sheet metal workers. Now they do not know where to find jobs for the graduates of this year, while those most recently employed are the first ones to be laid off. Jobs in number are waiting in only one field, domestic service, and these will be filled only, in the opinion of some of those reporting "when employers cease to expect much and pay little."

Pessimistic View

No marked evidence of recovery from the recession is apparent in the job market, one Western city reported encouraging activitiy in retail trade, three others think that "prosperity" is just around the corner, but all the others replied flatly that conditions are bad.

In an interview Mr. Hoppock stated that the situation is serious not only for the job-seekers but for a democracy which depends for taxable income upon workers' salaries. In offering training for employers as a remedy, Mr. Hoppock pointed out that below the college level virtually all vocational guidance and vocational education are directed to preparing employees "who are helpless when there is no one to hire them."

Only a few think of becoming employers, first of their own services and then of others, using ingenuity to discover new lines for which the community will pay. It takes ideas rather than money to start successful businesses, he said, and instanced the F. W. Woolworth stores which began with a capital of $50.

Today's Opportunities

Mr. Hoppock said, "Today 1,292 new industrial and commercial enterprises opened their doors in the United States and 1,142 others went out of business. The same thing will happen tomorrow and every other day, according to the averages. To what extent are these failures due to the lack of schools to provide elementary instruction in business management? We have trained employees so well that less than a third of all their failures are due to technical incompetence. But for six years prior to 1929 three fourths of all employer failures were due to incompetence, inexperience, lack of capital and unwise credits. Might we not wisely spend a little less time condemning employers and a little more time in training them?"

The Council and allied groups heard speeches on the need for new viewpoints. Harry A. Wann of Madison, N. J., said that schooling and education are not synonymous and that teachers must concern themselves with the social milieu of their students. Thornton W. Merriam of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., stated that the tendency of religious institutions to enter the field is due to the indifference of some instruction to ethical values. Francis C. Rosecrance of Northwestern University described the new plan of having children in school use their afternoons and Saturdays trying out jobs in half a dozen different fields. Dr. George E. Meyers of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, declared that "continued neglect of guidance for out-of-school youth by educational authorities will result very soon in its being taken over by the Federal-State Employment Service, an agency organized for other than educational purposes."

The average income of 7,000 secondary school graduates is $15.80 weekly, said Walter C. Eells of Washington, D. C. Asked how much help their high school education gave them in obtaining or holding their jobs, 15 per cent reported none, 1 per cent little, 20 per cent fair, 20 per cent considerable, 20 per cent great, 15 per cent indispensable.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 25—The stage is being set here for the 68th annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators, which at the moment is like a production of Hamlet without a Hamlet, since every delegate who could do so repacked his bag and scurried off to Washington at the announcement that the Advisory Committee on Education was reporting to President Roosevelt.

On the whole the report which has been transmitted to Congress, calling for an initial $70,000,000 in Federal aid in 1939, increasing to $199,000,000 in 1944, is satisfactory to the rank and file here for the opening of the convention on Sunday. Williard T. Givens, Secretary of the National Education Association, of which the administrators form a department, admitted over the long distance telephone this morning that there was every indication that the convention will declare favorably on the report.

Approval Expected

"For one thing," Mr. Givens said, "this is the first time that a President's Committee has declared unanimously for Federal aid. That is a very important point. The amounts recommended by the committee fall far short of the sum asked for by the National Education Association, $300,000,000, with an increase over five years up to $500,000,000, but we probably will not contest that."

While the Association is expected to approve the report, it is certain to proceed warily in declaring on legislation based on it. For one thing, many of the educators are displeased with the section which proposes to allow local authorities to divide Federal funds between public and private schools, including parochial institutions. There is quite sure to be an effort to get the legislation so framed that expenditures will be confined to public education.

Hats are being thrown up in the air to celebrate the report, but it looks as though, like the old-fashioned straw lids, that the hats have strings tied to them. As one leading educator said the price to be paid for Federal aid may be too great. While the report calls for a review of Federal grants by 1945 the system will undoubtedly have become permanent by then and we will have national education, nationally supported, maintained, and administered.

Program for Association

Indications are that while the Association has a formal program, including such subjects as youth problems, relationships between the United States and other countries in the western hemisphere, long-term policies and objectives of American education, better qualified teachers and the relationships between schools and the public, actually a considerable amount of time will have to be spent in lining up school people on a united front for action on federal legislation.

Another important step which will be taken during the week is the formal launching of an Association for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and the promotion of correctional education. A group of educators, crime experts, and laymen have been working for the formation of such a group and at the request of N. L. Englehardt of Teachers' College, Columbia University, time for a panel discussion has been allotted on the convention program following speeches by Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, and James Marshall, Vice-President of the New York City Board of Education. Dr. Englehardt is authority for the statement that William E. Grady, Associate Superintendent of New York City Schools, probably will head the new organization. Mr. Grady is to be one of the speakers on the panel. Spokesmen for the National Education Association said today that the new group probably will become a department of the association or an affiliated organization.

Epstein Sculpture Sold At London for £1,500

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Sally Ryan, granddaughter of the late Thomas Fortune Ryan of New York, disclosed today she had paid £1,500 for one of Jacob Epstein's main controversial sculptures, "Madonna and Child."

Epstein, American-born London resident, and British gallery-goers are at odds almost every time he finishes a statue. They flock to see it, then go home to write letters to the editor.

Democratic Post Filled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Representative Patrick H. Drewry (D) of Virginia announced today appointment of Capt. Victor G. Harding of Palo Alto, Calif., as the new Executive Secretary of the Democratic National Congressional Committee.

Education

(Continued from Page 1)

University, asked for a new type of course in science "in which doing and feeling lead to knowledge."

Ways of dissolving racial misunderstandings were discussed by the Commission on intercultural education yesterday. Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois, Chairman of the Commission, emphasized that there was no such thing as world brotherhood in general, but that "specific work with specific attitudes" in individual localities was needed. She told how a greater appreciation of the cultural background of the foreign-born had been brought about, when teachers and students unite in working out a program.

World Co-operation

At this conference, it was urged that not only "tolerance," but "actual seeking of the variability in peoples" is necessary in eliminating prejudice.

James G. McDonald, a member of the editorial staff of the New York Times and formerly League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, speaking on international co-operation before another group, submitted that the United States has not yet evolved a policy for working with nations, other than those in Latin-America. This, he brought out, was "an outstanding lack in the general picture of world co-operation."

"Until we have thought through a policy for working with the rest of the world affirmatively in advance of conflict," he said, "we cannot boast of having a foreign policy."

The pending Anglo-American trade pact, he envisioned as "the biggest step forward since the war."

Discussing the situation in the Far East, Mr. McDonald saw "an increasing unity in China," resulting from "the hammering blows of Japan," and leading to the emergence of a stronger China than would have been dreamed of three years ago.

A discussion of the second John Dewey Yearbook yesterday afternoon brought forth repeated assertions that, in many localities, "teachers are expected to teach as they are told," and the deviations from this have resulted frequently in punishment and sometimes in dismissal. Through teachers' organizations, legislation and the putting on of pedagogical courage, the situation must be met, it was declared.

Freedom, not License

"We need to organize for freedom, but not for license," said Dr. H. Gordon Hullfish of Ohio State University, one of the nine educators who prepared the yearbook. "The teaching profession must accept responsibility in making the community as intelligent as possible."

Speaking of weaknesses in the yearbook, he added, "we haven't yet whole-heartedly attacked the problem of better training of teachers."

The movement to abolish loyalty oaths has met with only slight success, it was reported by Dr. Henry Linville of the Teachers' Union, New York. Two years ago, teachers were required to take such oaths in 22 states. Now they still exist in 21 states, he said.

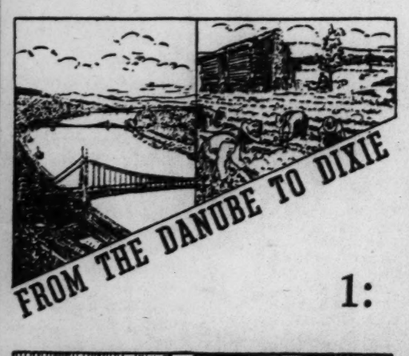
Labor and progressive education have a common ideal in working for the "welfare and progress of the mass of the people and a common democratic concept of the way to attain these ends," Ralph Hetzel of the Committee for Industrial Organization told a gathering of 2,000 last night.

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Chief Economic Adviser to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, stressed the need for giving those in cities a security of employment similar to that which has been attained for farmers.

"It is from the army of dissatisfied youngsters that dictatorships are formed," he declared. "They are fertile ground for those who offer panaceas of all sorts."

"UP WITH THE TIMES"

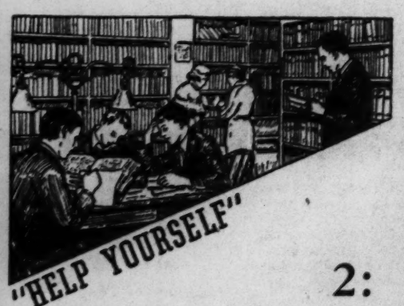
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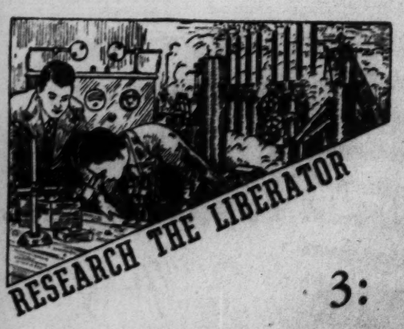
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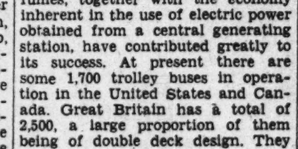
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Declaration for Free Austria By Chancellor Gets Acclaim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 25—With the significant exception of Berlin, all European Capitals are warm in praise of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's challenging speech to the Austrian Diet, according to news reaching here today.

A careful examination of the Chancellor's remarks has aroused a strong belief that he must have received private notification of foreign backing. Otherwise, it is felt, he could scarcely have dared to have been so outspoken in his references to Austria's determination to follow her own internal policy regardless of any threats from Germany.

Dr. Schuschnigg did not even trouble to conceal his own Monarchist leanings. He began his speech by reminding his hearers that he was speaking from a "House of Monarchy" and ended by declaring that Austria would not betray her "tradition."

These words gain additional importance from the fact that the hall in which he spoke has never been used since the Monarchy was abolished, and from the further fact that the Monarchist section of the Fatherland Front bears the name "Traditionalist Section."

Limit of Concessions Reached

The Chancellor not only made it clear that the limit of concession had been reached toward the National Socialists, but he even claimed that he had gone no further at the Berchtesgaden meeting with Reichsführer Hitler than he had promised in July, 1936.

He had allowed Austrian National Socialists to enter the Fatherland Front, he said, but had obtained guarantees against any illegal activities on their part. He emphasized the fact that he had obtained from Herr Hitler recognition both of the Fatherland Front as the only political organization in Austria and of the Constitution of May 1, 1934, as the legal basis of an independent Austrian State.

A Partner in "Germandom"

Answering Herr Hitler's reference to the Austro-German war of 1866 the Chancellor quoted Emperor Franz Josef's remark, "'I am a German prince," thus indicating his belief that Austria must remain an equal partner with the Reich in the common cause of "Germandom."

The Chancellor seemed to indicate that this partnership is to be sought mainly in the sphere of foreign affairs. He made warm references to Hungary and Switzerland, expressed admiration for Italy, and merely mentioned superficially France, England and the United States, and said not a single word about Czechoslovakia—a deliberate omission which Prague appears to have understood perfectly.

One other feature of the speech which is commented on here is the Chancellor's promise to stand by the workers. On the other hand he made scathing remarks about Socialism, and it was noticed that the workers themselves received the speech in silence.

His reference to Dollfuss' words, "I never attacked but only defended myself" was naturally unpalatable to those who remembered the way workers' homes were bombarded during the Dollfuss régime.

Austrian National Socialists are bitterly disappointed. In Vienna there were minor outbreaks of disorder which the police soon quelled. In Graz, strong National Socialist stronghold, the crowd in the main square began to shout Hitler slogans and sing German songs, and demanded that the German flag be hoisted over the Town Hall.

The Mayor, who publicly announced himself a National Socialist sympathizer, complied, despite last week's orders of Michael Skubl, State Secretary in the Ministry of Public Security, to prevent flying the German flag. Subsequently loudspeaker wires were cut so as to prevent Dr. Schuschnigg's speech being relayed.

Austria's Declaration

VIENNA, Feb. 25 (AP)—In the course of his speech, outlining the Austrian position following the Berchtesgaden agreement between himself and Reichsführer Hitler, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg told the Austrian Diet that "Austria must remain Austria."

"We did not make the map. But what we have, we are bound and determined to keep," he added.

"Our land is not only a historical fact. It is reality on the European map.

"The Government stands firmly behind the 1934 Constitution and is directing all its efforts toward Austria's freedom and independence.

"The Constitution recognizes no parties and no party state.

"What we Austrians want cannot and must not be designated by political concepts of red, black, brown and green, and right and left—it is not a party-bound people's front but a single compact front of our people."

There is only one legal political party in Austria, the Chancellor said, the Fatherland Front, which is not really a party but "a single, compact front of our people" in which "what is healthy in anyone's program will find a place in ours."

"Today," he continued, "marks the beginning of a new political life. It contemplates freedom for all within the borders of the Fatherland Front and in so far as they do not disturb the fundamentals of government."

"The fight for independence is worthy when it succeeds in making the way clear to welfare, to the earning of daily bread, to happiness and to free soil. This common front of Austrians—to develop it and hold it—is the goal of the program of this administration."

Dr. Schuschnigg did not once mention Herr Hitler by name while dealing meticulously with the basis of their agreement, although he gave warm praise to Italy's Fascist Premier Mussolini.

Of Signor Mussolini, the Austrian Government head asserted:

"We have always admired his unbendable determination in the leadership of his own country. We admire him for his understanding of Austrian problems, although he always tried to avoid any impressions of interference in our internal affairs."

"This inspired confidence in me, making it repeatedly possible to discuss with him matters outside the political problems of today."

Of the Berchtesgaden talks he said: "Both the German Chancellor and I hope the meeting will be a milestone in the relations between the states, assuring permanent friendships," Dr. Schuschnigg said.

On world peace he declared:

"We seek to live in harmony with our neighbors and with all peoples of the world. We regard it as our right and also our duty to keep on good terms with all, including the great democracies, England, France and the United States."

Italy Likes Speech

ROME, Feb. 25 (AP)—"Highly pleasing to Rome" was the reaction today to Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg's interpretation of his agreement with Reichsführer Hitler as meaning Austrian independence and peace between Austria and Germany.

Italians close to the Government said Dr. Schuschnigg's stress on support from Premier Mussolini and the Rome Protocols, affirming Austrian independence, was "to be expected."

The emphasis was regarded here as not incompatible with the Rome-Berlin axis. Italy, it was stated, has given no new assurances of support to Austria since the Berchtesgaden meeting of Herr Hitler and Dr. Schuschnigg.

New Guinea Looks Round for Its Sixth Capital

That portion of former German possession now ruled by Australia seeks a seat of government to replace Rabaul—Something less exposed to volcanic eruptions desired.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—New Guinea, or that portion of it which is under Australian rule, is to have a new capital for the sixth time. Rabaul, the picturesque little city in an open plain which was the target of an exploding volcano last June, will soon cease to be the seat of administration and officials will move to a safer spot. When that is chosen it is expected Rabaul will cease to be more than a name on the map.

For it was being the capital that made Rabaul. The Germans chose it, when they owned New Guinea, in preference to Herbertshohe in the southeast. Herbertshohe is on the coast, but it is not in sheltered waters and is exposed to the monsoon. Before Rabaul there were four other capitals, but none of them offered the advantages of the airless, mountain-locked, exposed spot, on the doorstep of active volcanoes and infested with mosquitoes that became Rabaul. As a capital the place might be absurd when set beside the obvious claims of Madang, but as a naval base it was excellent, with its deep and commodious harbor.

Near Trade Routes

So it continued under Australia's League of Nations mandate which confirmed the possession of the territory from Sept. 22, 1914. But the volcanic eruptions of last June made the place unfit for habitation and has led the Administration to determine to shift camp.

Rabaul is handy to trade routes about the Pacific, and the Germans, with customary thoroughness, set out to make it an attractive city. Its wide streets, plentifully planted with shade trees, its commodious buildings designed to defeat the heat, its ever-present wide and low verandas make it a pleasant place. The Australians have ended the most serious source of discomfort by conquering the mosquito. The city proper is given over to the whites, but there is another Rabaul, a place where burn the lights of China.

Native Market Attractive

The administrator's house is above the city, high on the range behind it and this range joins hands with the Mother and Daughter, two of the volcanoes which spread destruction some months ago. Down at Rabaul are the Government offices, the shipping offices, the trading companies. The great mangoes which line the main street give it a name, and another notable street is Casuarina Avenue, lined with trees some of which are 150 feet high. Malaguna Road has a grove of large shade trees down its center. Behind these forest avenues, all of which were started by the Germans, lives the white population, in houses set on piles to give greater circulation of air. The gardens are full of tropic flowers and heavy with perfume.

One of the most attractive spots in Rabaul is the native market alongside Chinatown. Here the natives sell their coconuts and tropic fruits, and the noise is the noise of any Eastern place of trade. Beside the market is the movie theater to which the natives go only on Friday nights. They see no Hollywood dramas, their film fare is purely "shorts," newsreels and cartoons, and Mickey Mouse has no greater admirers.

Residence here is mostly an affair of verandas. With the temperature constantly at 80 degrees and humidity high the inhabitants seek any coolness they may find. Business is from 8 till 11 o'clock, from 2 to 4. The three-hour siesta is taken for granted.



Native Village in New Guinea
An Airplane Drops Down in a Hitherto Unexplored Section of the Country



© C. Price Conigrave; By a Staff Artist
Papyan Native Boy
With a Characteristic Headdress of Flowers



New Guinea's Place on the Map
Australian Mandated Territory and the Location of the Present Capital, Rabaul

Franco-British Alliance First

(Continued from Page 1)

fully deserves the importance attached to it both in Paris and London.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The keystone of France's foreign policy is Anglo-French relations. In fact, for the past two years, solidarity with Britain has been the basis of French diplomatic action to such an extent that France has laid herself open to the charge of being "tied to the apron strings" of the British Foreign Office. Opponents of the Government have repeatedly accused it, with some apparent grounds, of having achieved, not solidarity with Britain but complete subordination to British policy.

It cannot be denied that in recent months the Quai d'Orsay has on some occasions—particularly in regard to Spain—followed London's lead even when it disagreed with British policy. But to interpret this as weak docility would be to miss the main point of recent French diplomacy.

The significance of this policy becomes clear when one recalls the state of Franco-British relations in 1934 and 1935, first under Louis Barthou as French Minister of Foreign Affairs and then under M. Pierre Laval.

Times of Diplomatic Tension

Although it would be an exaggeration to say that France and Britain were unfriendly, their diplomatic relations could certainly not have been called cordial. When the British concluded behind France's back the Anglo-German Naval Accord of 1936, the French were furiously indignant. Their intense anger passed off very quickly, but it left a bitter resentment which was partly responsible for France's attitude toward England in the Italo-Ethiopian affair.

Anyone who was in France during this period, particularly the summer and autumn of 1935, will not soon forget the violence of feeling—not toward Italy—but toward Britain, who was accused of trying to get France to "pull her chestnuts out of the fire," and of turning Italy from a friend of France into an enemy. This anti-British sentiment was not shared by French opinion of the Left, but it was surprisingly widespread.

At the same time, feeling in England was very bitter toward France—or more exactly, toward French policy as directed by M. Laval. On visits to London in 1935 it was possible to hear France denounced energetically.

When Germany Broke Accords

In brief, when the Laval Cabinet was finally overthrown in January, 1936, Franco-British relations were far from cordial. The proof of this came unpleasantly to France in March of that year when Germany moved into the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland in violation of the Versailles Treaty, and furthermore in violation of the Locarno accords which had been freely accepted by Germany, and which gave France the right not only to mobilize and march into the Rhineland, but also to demand the support of Britain for this drastic measure.

On that morning of March 7 the French Government asked its General Staff just one question: Will England back us up if we move against Germany? The reply was, no; we cannot count on it in the present state of Franco-British relations. As a result, France did nothing to oppose the Reichswehr's entrance into the Rhineland. For the moment, this decision was favorable to the preservation of peace. But since then, rightly or wrongly, it has been blamed by the French as responsible for the decline of France's diplomatic prestige in Central and Eastern Europe.

It is certainly a fact that the consequent fortification by the Reich of the German frontier in the zone which had been demilitarized has weakened France's position on the European chessboard. Formerly, the French could, theoretically at least, have marched easily into German territory in reprisal against any attack upon, for example, Czechoslovakia, or Poland or through these upon Russia. Now—especially since Belgium has refused in essence to let French troops pass through Belgian territory—the efficacy of this "diplomatic threat" has been diminished almost to non-existence. The result is that some of France's eastern allies—notably Rumania and Yugoslavia—are drifting out of her orbit into that of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Compensation for Losses

Actually, the French Government would not be concerned beyond measure with this trend; the loss of these "satellites," as they have been called, could be compensated by the reconstitution of an "Entente Cordiale" with Britain.

The credit for attempting such an entente must go largely to M. Léon Blum, Premier of France from June, 1936, to June, 1937, and to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Yvon Delbos. It was M. Blum who evolved the plan of a "common front of the democracies" and based French foreign policy on this plan. But it was M. Delbos who first put it into practice against the will of M. Léon Blum himself, in the Spanish affair.

As a Popular Front Premier M. Blum was naturally inclined to take the side of the Madrid Government which was a similar coalition of the Left parties. M. Delbos, however, perceiving immediately that the British Government's sympathies were on the other side—or at least that Britain was averse to becoming entangled in a conflict over Spain—proposed a policy of non-intervention. Eventually after a severe struggle, he won over the support of the entire Cabinet to his policy.

Whatever its other merits or demerits, this had one distinctly important consequence: It inaugurated Franco-British diplomatic cooperation on a practical plane, and thus paved the way to converting Britain's half-hearted promises of support, wrung from her at the London Conference of Locarno signatories in March, 1936, into a genuine, operative defensive military alliance.

For despite the fact that the word "alliance" is faithfully avoided by both Paris and London, the thing itself exists. It might be called a "local" or geographical limited alliance, since it applies only if France or Britain is invaded or attacked by air. It does not apply theoretically either to the British Dominions or the French Empire. Although, in practice such a distinction would probably never be made.

Neither does the alliance apply in Central Europe—the chief area affected by Britain's new pro-Italian moves. That is to say, if for instance, Germany were to attack Czechoslovakia, and France were to come to the aid of her ally by attacking the Reich, Britain is not obligated to assist France—unless she should choose to assume this obligation under Article XVI of the League Covenant.

In the eyes of French diplomacy, the next step is not only to seal the strictly "local" and defensive alliance which now exists, but to open the way for an extension of this alliance, to Central Europe primarily, and also perhaps to the Pacific, where France is seriously worried about Indo-China.

How the new British policy under Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will affect these desires is something which must be "awaited in development." But if the further cementing of the British relationship could be achieved, the French feel, the "10 per cent" whose militarism, in the words of President Roosevelt, threatens the tranquillity and security of the peace-loving 90 per cent, would be warned well in advance, and so persuaded to abandon any plans for expansion by force.

Mallory Brown

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

bill was Ryozo Makino, a member of the Seiyukai. He bluntly accused the Government of copying Fascist technique when he assailed the bill in Parliament.

"General mobilization," he said, "is an ultra-legal fact, forcing the people unconditionally to offer their lives and their persons to the State. The Government has taken its example from the general mobilization laws of Italy and Germany. Those countries have transgressed their Constitutions."

"Japan's Imperial Constitution," the Representative said, "has kept consideration for this point. During wartime, the policy of Japan belongs to the prerogatives of the Emperor. Article 3 of the Constitution guarantees this."

The Article he mentioned corresponds to the Anglo-Saxon Bill of Rights. The general mobilization bill would, among other things prohibit the right of assembly and freedom of speech in time of war or national emergency.

To wild cheering, Mr. Makino and Takao Saito, Minseito leader, declared the bill would emasculate completely Japan's constitution and rob the people of their basic rights.

Disorders and heckling greeted both Admiral Suyetsugu and General Sugiyama when they replied to questions on the measure.

General Sugiyama defended it as a necessity in the present hostilities with China and said existing laws controlling business, foreign trade, and finance were not strong enough. At one point he shouted dramatically: "The Government does not intend to restrict the people's freedom or oppress private interests."

Mr. Makino objected that further discussion was useless because "the Government's attitude is one of rashness and indiscretion."

Even newspapers which have been regarded as friendly to the Government criticized Cabinet members' replies to questions on the bill as "lukewarm and obscure."

One newspaper said, "None of the Cabinet members was capable of giving a satisfactory reply. Even the Justice Minister, who knows the law well enough, showed ignorance of this bill."

Air Raid Damage Mounts

HANKOW, China, Feb. 25 (AP)—Chinese aviation officials announced today that the Chinese air raid on the Japanese island of Formosa Wednesday was more destructive than originally reported.

The air corps director expressed particular satisfaction that "every participant was Chinese."

[Tokyo reports had expressed official Japanese conviction that foreign pilots took part in the raids.]

Damage listed by Chinese included: destruction of a considerable number of planes at the Taihoku military airport, serious damage to the Shinchiku civil airdrome which forced temporary suspension of the new Japanese-South Seas air route, and partial destruction of Formosa's biggest powerhouse.

France: Coalition Prospects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 25—France appears to be moving toward a National Union Government, stretching from the Communists on the extreme Left to the Conservatives on the Right—but the time for such a political concentration has not yet arrived.

This is the interpretation generally placed here on the statement made yesterday by Premier Camille Chautemps to representatives of the Leftist parties. Premier Chautemps said that he "would gladly resign his position to make way for a Government of wide national union if such a combination could be set up at the present time."

He expressed the conviction, however, that "this Cabinet of national reconciliation is a solution which is not yet ripe enough to be envisaged for the moment" and delegates of the Communist, Socialist and Radical Parties, to whom he was speaking, agreed with him.

Nevertheless, several leading Socialists, Communists and Conservatives today expressed their deep conviction that such a concentration could be—will be—"ripe" in a few weeks.

Paul Reynaud, himself one of the main supporters of the proposed combination, said six weeks is the outside limit before the accession to power of the proposed National Government. Known as the "Thorez to Reynaud's formula," the notion for this National Union Cabinet was launched by Léon Blum last January. He was unable to carry it out then, but the idea has been steadily gaining favor. At present it is still half-heartedly opposed by the Radicals and by certain of the Conservatives, but there is good reason to believe that if, and when, Edouard Herriot can be persuaded to take over the leadership of such a Government its triumph will be swift and sure.

U.S. Negroes Want Warship All Manned by Own Race

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Manning a battleship entirely with Negro officers and enlisted men has been suggested to the Navy Department in a series of letters from Negro organizations. The letters advance the argument that there are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States; that they should be given representation in the Navy, and that if their employment alongside white men is not practicable, they should be given a ship of their own.

The Navy Department is replying that present regulations call for Negroes in the mess services, where they may rise to the salaries of chief petty officers. There are about 2,300 Negroes in the Navy.

Berlin Weighs Vienna Speech; Sees Endeavor to Gain Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 25—The speech of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria, dealing with today's Austro-German relations, is generally acknowledged as successful from "the Austrian viewpoint."

Behind this praise is a certain disappointment that the Austrian Chancellor did not refer personally in his talk to Reichsführer Hitler—while on the other hand he spoke in somewhat glowing terms of Premier Mussolini of Italy.

Yet there was satisfaction here in Chancellor Schuschnigg's references to the Berchtesgaden agreement between himself and Herr Hitler as a "landmark of peace." Moreover his reference to the "German mission in Austria" was well received in the address which was radiocast throughout the Reich. But it did not escape Germany that the chief theme of Dr. Schuschnigg's address was "unity but not control" and the fact that the "German interests" were to be kept within the framework of Austrian boundaries.

Time Aiding Both Sides

Most important perhaps is the evidence observed by political students here that the Austrian policy is one of gaining time. Chancellor Schuschnigg is said to be quite conscious of the fact that for the present, at least, little practical help can come from England and France and even less from Italy. Therefore a waiting policy is essential. Chancellor Schuschnigg remains Monarchist always, so it is affirmed, but for the moment nothing more than Monarchist propaganda is possible unless and until such time as a new Austria can be developed around the conception of Hapsburg restoration.

On the other hand, National Socialists believe that time, especially in the near future, is working for them and the belief that Herr Hitler with his usual sagacity knows when to act in the Austrian question satisfies most leaders here today.

Those here who expected an announcement of immediate far-reaching changes in Austria will have been disappointed. Whether Dr. Schuschnigg's interpretation of the Berchtesgaden agreement is the same as the Third Reich, time alone will tell.

Momentarily on this side of the frontier it is assumed that Dr. Schuschnigg sees the greatest gain in the new guarantee that German National Socialists shall not henceforth interfere in Austria's affairs. The recent joint Austro-German communiqué issued after the Berchtesgaden meeting emphasized the "interests of the German nation," a policy which certainly goes further than that laid down in the July 11, 1936 agreement when emphasis was upon a foreign political course for Austria which should "accord with Austria's position as a Germanic State."

Two Diametrical Views

In his speech Dr. Schuschnigg returned again and again to the 1936 agreement and made many references to Chancellor Dollfuss as an Austrian martyr.

The speech, a few days ago, of Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Austrian National Socialist Minister of the Interior and Public Security, and Chancellor Schuschnigg's pronouncement last night take two diametrical views, it is noted here. On the one hand, the "total interest of the German nation" is stressed as Austria's new policy, and on the other, the "idea of Austria."

Whether these two can find proper basis for co-operative working in future, time again will show. The spontaneous applause from the Austrian Parliament at every reference to Austrian independence as it came over the radio occasioned some surprise here.

Hitler in New Call for Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 25—Reichsführer Hitler, speaking to the "Old Guard" on the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the National Socialist movement in the Hofbrauhaus in Munich, reiterated two chief points in last Sunday's Reichstag speech, namely, Germany's demands for the return of its colonies and his attack upon the international press as a disturber of world peace.

In the case of the press attacks his example was one English newspaper's report that despite the Berchtesgaden agreement 40,000 members of the Austrian Legion—Austrian National Socialist fugitives in Germany—stood ready on the German side of the Austrian frontier to march into Austria. This Herr Hitler interpreted as another example of the way in which "Jewish international poison-mixers fabricate and spread lies."

"We can draw our own conclusions from this," he said. "We shall soon deal vigorously with Jewish agitators in Germany. We know they are representative of an international organization, and we shall proceed energetically against them."

The real import of this new threat against the Jews here in Germany is impossible to interpret at the moment. Action against German Jews in various branches of industry, as recently directed against their participation in private banking and in the textile industry, especially the ready-made clothing section, has already gone far, and the general population is waiting to know what will be the next development.

Hoover Gets Lille Degree; Geneva Next on Tour

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—Herbert Hoover motored to Paris from Lille today and prepared to leave for Geneva on Sunday. The University of Lille conferred an honorary degree upon the former American President yesterday and the Municipality announced it would name a street in his honor.

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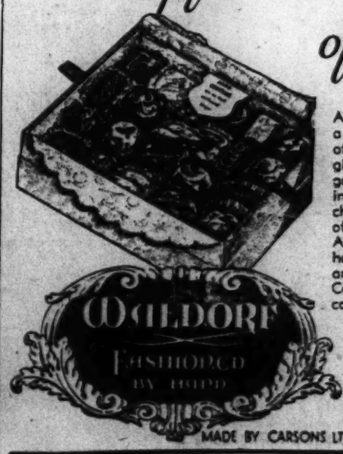
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Rumors of U. S. Army Purge Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Following sensational "purges" of the higher army commands in Russia and Germany to bring them more directly under political control, and the sweeping reorganization of the British high command to promote efficiency, much attention has been attracted here to reports that important changes are being made in the top ranks of the United States Army.

Under careful analysis these reports are found to result from two factors which do not involve, so far as can be determined, any political influence, but do appear to reflect an Army policy to bring younger men to the top as a precautionary measure at a time of world tension.

The first, and most important, factor is a policy laid down by Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, when he took office in October, 1935, to promote no officer to general rank unless he still had six years to serve in the Army. This meant that no colonel above the age of 58 would be promoted. Retirement at 64 is mandatory.

Physical Tests Held

The second factor was an order that all officers must take their annual physical examinations this year in January, instead of being permitted to take them at any time during the first six months of the year, as has been permitted previously. As a result of this order, 90 officers are now in Army hospitals following the January examinations.

The second factor is partly an incidental result of the first. It happens that 26 general officers are scheduled for retirement this year. This is an unusually large number and results from the fact the group of officers who gained distinction as division and corps commanders during the World War, and were all of approximately the same age, are reaching the statutory retirement limit this year. In no sense can their retirement be considered a "purge" of older officers. Many of them are regarded as extremely able and valuable men. But the law leaves no choice. They must be retired.

This means that during the year at least 26 colonels must be selected for promotion to the ranks of brigadier and major general. Such a large number of promotions means unusually extensive searching of the 641 officers now holding the rank of colonel. It is a rule that only officers in perfect physical condition can be considered for such promotion. Therefore General Craig decided to get the physical examinations out of the way in January in order to have a complete list of physically-eligible colonels at as early a date as possible. Had the examinations been allowed to drag on through July, such a list could not have been compiled before August.

A contributing reason for this decision was also that about one-third of all the officers in the Army are transferred during the summer. Transfer orders go out in July. General Craig decided there would be less interference with transfers if selections for promotion could be completed before transfers were made up. Completion of the examinations in January also would obviate any changes in transfer orders due to unsatisfactory physical examinations.

Efficiency Is Goal

While these were the principal reasons, it is also true the general staff has felt that any steps which could properly be taken to increase the efficiency and ability of the higher command were particularly desirable at this time. It wants men at the top who are in all respects in available condition. This undoubtedly has been one consideration in speeding up physical examinations.

But so far as can be determined, reports that there is any deliberate effort to force men out of active service, who would have stayed in otherwise, are both untrue and unfortunate. The number hospitalized as a result of physical examinations is normal. The only difference is that what normally happens over six months is now happening at the beginning of the year.

Weight has been lent to these reports by remarks made by President Roosevelt at a recent press conference. He was questioned regarding the appointment of Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Jr., as Commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Admiral Brown is younger than his predecessors at the time of their appointment. In naval circles there was some criticism over the appointment and the charge was made that it was the result of favoritism. Admiral Brown in a former White House aide.

The President attempted to explain the appointment by saying he had been pleased at the selection of a young officer as Commandant of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., that he approved of Admiral Brown's appointment for the same reason and added that he favored younger appointments to important Army and Navy posts in general.

Whether this was a full explanation representing a policy in which the President had a hand, or whether Navy criticism of the appointment was well founded is a question to which no Federal answer can be given.

The fact remains, however, that the policy of denying advancement of army officers to general rank unless they have at least six years to serve, was inaugurated by General Craig as soon as he took office as Chief of Staff, in 1935. Previous to that time, colonels who had as little as a year to serve were frequently promoted. The higher ranks tended, therefore, to come as a sort of last-minute reward for long years of service. The result was a serious shortage of higher officers with any long experience in high command.

Snow Lends Enchantment



Irving B. Lincoln

Timberline Trees on Mt. Hood
Snow Transforms the Trees Into Strange Shapes

Winter Envelops Mt. Hood With Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—They are the winter "ghosts" of Mount Hood.

That is what veteran forest service men have dubbed Hood's mountain hemlocks which are transformed by the first snows each year from their usual scrubby form into strange shapes, crazy-quilted against the white slopes of the mid-mountain sector.

Standing at their prime only about 30 feet high, the dwarfed alpine trees often are nearly buried by snow drifts. But always at least a top—snow-transfigured to be sure—escapes.

Even a light snowfall, barely covering the ground nearby, will change the evergreens entirely, for the thick, bushy needles of the mountain hemlock catch the downiest snowflakes.

Wind and ice often aid the snow in sculptoring beautiful or many-times grotesque characters from the stubby trees.

Hurdle for 'Isms': Amity Sown in Americas by Hull

Roland Hall Sharp, now on a 20,000-mile air survey of South America's new emergence into primary world news, sought the perspective of Secretary Hull on events to the southward, before leaving Washington. Following is his account of the interview:

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Inter-American relations are entering a new period rich with constructive possibilities, as a result of five years spent in clearing away the deadwood of misunderstanding and suspicion which had accumulated for more than a century, according to highest authorities in Washington.

It was my privilege to meet Secretary of State Cordell Hull during my recent trip to Washington, and no one realizes better than he that public understanding of inter-American relations is vital in a rapidly evolving world situation. To meet this kind American gentleman is to glimpse qualities that have made him the foremost advocate of reciprocal trade. He is at work in the field of common-sense solution of underlying economic barriers among nations. It is patent that removal of those barriers is a most practical way to promote a stable peace.

Mr. Hull is a warm, human individual, direct and homely in speech in the best tradition of American statesmanship. Something persistently idealistic, yet intensely practical, lends to his presence the genuineness which has persuaded some of the most skeptical diplomats of Latin-American nations that the United States seeks only to be a good neighbor.

Only a Beginning

While the State Department is gratified with the improvement in mutual confidence among the American neighbors since the Montevideo Conference of 1933, achievements to date are viewed as only a beginning. Much of the deadwood in the form of needless irritations and vague uncertainties as to intentions of the United States is now cleared away.

Yet more remains to be done; such as, for example, the matter of ratification by the United States Senate of the pending sanitary convention with the Argentine Republic. Yet this question and other obstacles to cordial negotiation are as nothing compared to the atmosphere prior to the Montevideo Conference. If Mr. Hull were discussing another conference of American nations today, he would not need to say, as he did of Montevideo, that it met "under entirely unfavorable auspices."

Despite dark beginnings, the Montevideo Conference succeeded in turning the current of inter-American relations into their most hopeful phase. Of this change Mr. Hull has said:

"A new spirit inspired by the policy of the good neighbor was born at Montevideo. It was the spirit of the Golden Rule, which, though a very old and universal rule of conduct, has been too often neglected by nations as well as by individuals."

Christianity as Basis

One of the most refreshing things about Mr. Hull is his vigorous championship of the fundamentals of Christianity and his making them a living reality in terms of practical statesmanship. For him, these fundamentals are neither obsolete nor worn threadbare. They are simply neglected, and he is doing his part to give them their rightful, healing expression among nations.

New and powerful forces are at work in the world, and no one is in a better position to feel their impact and realize their true significance than is Mr. Hull. His own program, repeated and elucidated so often that no one need remain in doubt about his desire to bring nations together on a basis of mutual understanding and fair dealing, runs counter to the tendency toward exaltation of armed force in world affairs.

A Dilemma

This return to the law of the sword is worse than a blind alley, for it not only has no constructive outlet, but actually leads toward destruction. Armed force, when dominant rather than subordinate in national policy, creates a state of anarchy in the world, a roving gangster mentality. Nations which genuinely desire to promote a just peace with other nations find themselves in the position of a non-belligerent man in a dark alley, faced by armed desperadoes and watched by other peace-loving men who wonder how he will meet the emergency.

Such a situation is comparable to the familiar dilemma of those nations which have been foremost in advocating disarmament, but for some time have been re-arming. The situation can be met in one of the following three ways:

1. Show those nations which pursue a policy of force that they will not be interfered with as they take over defenseless peoples, whether in Asia, Europe, or Hispanic America. This policy only encourages the advocates of force and they go ahead with their conquests. At the same time, smaller countries in danger of absorption interpret such a policy as cowardice and attempt to buy their security from the aggressor.

2. Re-arm as rapidly as possible and meet force with force. This is untenable for a genuinely peace-loving nation with no territorial ambitions, and with the hope of winning aggressors over to a policy of peace.

3. Re-arm as much as is necessary to show that neither weakness nor cowardice is part of the national makeup. This course keeps aggressors uncertain as to how far a country can be pushed, and satisfies smaller nations that they are not without moral and potential material support. On that basis, the door is kept open for negotiation with nations temporarily under an excessive reliance on force. It is important, of course, that nations re-arming for this purpose do not permit themselves to become enamored of their own power, or cease their active endeavors for the solution by peaceful methods of economic and political problems which lead some nations to adopt a policy of force.

U. S. Policy Watched

The foregoing summarizes in simple terms the latest trends in American foreign policy toward the world at large, yet it has a special bearing on Latin America. The State Department is acutely conscious that the policy of the United States vis-a-vis aggression in any part of the world is being watched closely by nations to the south.

It is a historic fact of tremendous importance that only the Monroe Doctrine, with its recent enlargement to provide consultation among all the American nations in event of a threat of external aggression, stands in the path of any highly armed nation which might wish to push its way into any portion of Latin America. Possibly the existence of the Monroe Doctrine has kept down the armament of Latin American countries. In today's world, where Ethiopia, Manchuria, and now vast sections of China have been taken over by powerfully armed countries, the Latin American peoples know their resources and land are more desirable than Ethiopia, Manchuria, or even China.

Nor is there any question about the interests of all industralized, expanding, or "have-not" nations in the exploitation of Hispanic America. In the past, it has been ruthlessly exploited, first by Spain in the era of unenlightened colonial policy, and, to a lesser degree, later by equally unenlightened industrial imperialists. It was the impression seared into Latin America of the "Colossus of the North" in that era which is only now being obliterated by the good neighbor policy.

Realistic Approach

Such is the setting for vast new developments indicated in Hispanic America's relations to the rest of the world. At Washington, it is encouraging to find in high quarters a realistic approach, taking full account of the need for continued positive contribution to a policy of genuine good neighborliness on the part of the United States Government, and especially by United States industrial interests.

It is one of the more fortunate coincidences of American foreign relations, illustrating the good effects of any sound policy such as Mr. Hull's program, that the 21 American republics should approach their latest world crisis on a firmer basis of friendship with the United States than ever before. Whatever danger may exist that any of the American nations may be drawn into the Fascist-Totalitarian world bloc, this danger is minimized by the present cordiality between the South American republics and the United States.

Argentina Moves for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

eventually will join the two nations and exchanged cordial greetings.

The Argentine interpretation of the recent coup d'état in Brazil as being "Fascist" alarmed the local Foreign Office and led to complications which have not been solved. Brazil, however, was well represented at the inauguration of President Ortiz.

Argentine relations with the United States still remain unsatisfactory due to the inability of the latter country to offer a satisfactory sanitary convention. It was rumored, however, that Ambassador Felipe Espil in Washington, was one of those considered for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in view of his pronounced attitude, during the Peace Conference, of friendliness towards the United States, it has been thought the attitude of the new regime in Argentina will be more conciliatory to Washington. Recent publicity from the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs seems to indicate Argentina is swinging from the extreme position it held in December, 1936, to one closer to Washington.

Though Argentina still is a member of the League of Nations, the impression is growing, in certain circles, that her loyalty has been cooling. In spite of evidence that Argentina and Italy have been close it has been noted the Italian fliers to Brazil did not come to this City and that local papers have not minced words about the Rome-Berlin axis nor about the Tokyo-Rome-Berlin alliances. The press of this nation seems to be enthusiastically for Democracy and for co-operation with democratic nations. Although there are serious reservations about the future of democratic institutions within the nation, there prevails an attitude in foreign affairs that Argentina will be more "American" and less "universalist" and that it will continue to pay lip service to peace.

Civil

(Continued from Page 1)

recalled in this connection that the non-partisan National League of Women Voters agrees substantially with Mr. Ordway on the matter, that the question of a one-man or three-man executive authority is really less important than the conditions under which the authority is exercised. The League has supported a one-man administrator, but demands careful safeguards to protect him against political pressure.

The last of the three attacks on the omnibus reorganization bill came in the Senate. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, and a strong bloc of supporters introduced a series of amendments designed to modify broad Presidential powers to consolidate bureaus and change Federal auditing policies. Senator Byrd was the original sponsor of the reorganization proposal but his special committee has been virtually displaced by Senate and House Committees set up to handle the President's program.

One amendment, sponsored by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, would wipe out the single Civil Service administrator, and continue the bi-partisan Commission.



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The Hotel, Resort, and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays, as well as the Monitor's regular advertising columns of other days, will direct you to the best in transportation, and to excellent accommodations for the visitor in sunny lands.

Plant to Make Oil From Coal Started in Wales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—New hope has come to several thousand unemployed workers in a distressed area in South Wales, with the laying recently of the foundation stone of an oil from coal plant at the Wern Tawr Colliery, Glamorganshire.

The ceremony was performed by Lord Dunraven, a former M. P., who said the plant would provide increasing employment in an industry which was essential to the well-being of Britain.

The Government and Lord Nuffield have provided half of the required capital of £650,000, and it is hoped to have the plant in operation by next autumn.

The plant is to turn some 500 tons of coal daily into smokeless fuel, the byproducts including petrol, Diesel oil, tar and acids.

Already miners who have had no regular employment for 17 years are among those who have been taken on. The scheme includes the reopening of colliery works which have lain idle for four years.

Andean Railroad Again Possible If Tariffs Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Transandine Railway problem is once again to the fore.

It will be remembered that the activities of this line, in its Chilean and Argentine sections, had been in a languishing condition for years, owing to a tariff war. Then came a glacier dam burst on the Argentine side and finished what men had abandoned.

In view of the history of this unique railway route it was impossible for the British Company to contemplate the additional capital investment required to effect repairs, so the Argentine Government, influenced no doubt by Chilean authorities, decided to exercise its right of expropriation. An agreement was entered into to take over the section at a valuation of £750,000 and to commence reconstruction of the destroyed track.

The term for completion of the bargain expired with nothing done. The immediate difficulty has been got over by renewal of the term, but the delay gave an influential section of Argentine opinion opportunity to press its objections, there being a widespread view here that the Government exceeded its powers by entering into an obligation without previous Conressional authorization and that an essential preliminary to resumption of railway service is elimination of the tariffs which closed the line before it was destroyed.

This aspect of the problem is now receiving attention, and the commercial treaty, studied by mixed commissions of the two countries, guarantees sufficient volume of cargo to maintain the railway. Reciprocal sacrifices are necessary and, as the railroad is of much more importance to Chile, that country seems to be prepared for extensive concessions.

Folsom Inmates Get New Chance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REPRESA, Calif.—On the recommendation of Clyde I. Plummer, Warden at Folsom Prison here, the State Board of Prison Directors has approved a plan to exchange Folsom prisoners, anxious to learn a vocation, for unruly inmates at San Quentin, where prisoners are accorded a wide variety of educational advantages.

An exchange of 25 such inmates was effected recently, and more are anticipated, according to Mr. Plummer, who states that any convict who is ambitious to further his education and who gives promise of being rehabilitated, will be given an opportunity to make the switch.

This policy is an innovation because, in the past, only hardened criminals have been confined in Folsom. Mr. Plummer's humanitarian act is one of several that he has attempted since his appointment as warden a few months ago. His initial experiment permitted the prison orchestra to play for a dance given by prison officials. While the dance was held on prison property, it was not within the confines of the prison proper, and there was considerable comment in the press regarding "undue leniency" of the warden. Comment also was created by Mr. Plummer's desire to make prisoners' cells "more livable."

At San Quentin, extensive shops are maintained on the prison grounds and instruction is offered in a number of trades. The prisoner also may fit himself to become a writer, accountant, lawyer, or teacher.

The educational program is conducted through the medium of the extension division of the University of California.

3,000 Schools Players To Vie in Band Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVO, Utah—Between 3,000 and 4,000 musicians from some 150 high schools in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming will compete in a regional band contest in Provo, May 12, 13, and 14. Invitations were sent out recently, and arrangements are under way to make this an outstanding musical event in Utah.

It will be one of numerous regional contests to be held throughout the country. High-school bands from every district will compete for prizes and awards. The program is assured of high-quality entertainment by rules which require every entrant to have won a rating of excellent in his local district, the officials state.

Truck Crops Yield Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Approximately $5,500,000 in cash was realized from truck crops produced in South Carolina during 1937, the growers enjoying the biggest returns in recent years.

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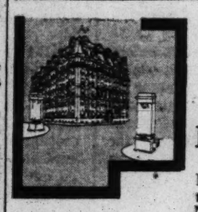
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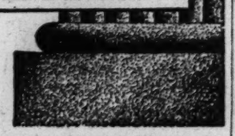
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Educational Reform in Peru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru — Gen. Ernesto Montagne, President of the Peruvian Ministerial Council, who is in charge of public education, is out to prove that, although his country has a military Government, soldiers can also play their part in developing public culture.

He has drawn up an educational program for Peru to promote the independence of the teaching profession by establishing better rates of pay and generous pension provisions. He also intends to improve the cultural condition of the Indian population and "definitely incorporate it in the life of the nation."

To this end a number of native normal teachers have been specially trained to provide personnel for the Andean and interior districts. The General, broadcasting a 1938 scholastic program, laid down six points:

1. Improvement of teaching staff and conditions of employment.
2. Reform of system and simplification of instruction methods.
3. Additional school buildings to be constructed.
4. Food and medical attention for poor children within schools.
5. Enforcement of discipline among teachers and pupils.
6. Reorganization of the Public Instruction Department and conversion into a separate Ministry of State again.

As a soldier, General Montagne emphasized the need for discipline among the teaching staff since political agitation is frequently rife in the South American scholastic world, but he thought that past troubles were due primarily to low pay and lack of security.

The number of normal schools is being immediately increased to improve teacher-training, and training centers are being increased especially to solve Indian educational problems.

The Teachers' Aid Association has been reformed in accordance with a social welfare program sponsored by the Government for the Educational Department. By this means teachers are protected against all professional risks and their families are assured of assistance in times of emergency. Pensions are provided for old age and cases of incapacitation.

Alaska Boys Glad— Cold Enough to Skate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Although situated in Alaska, Ketchikan youngsters have complained in the past that they had little or no opportunity for ice skating. This winter, however, they have had more of it in one consecutive period than in any recent winter. A long cold and dry spell gave them their chance.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has built a road and constructed a small lodge at Ward Lake, about eight miles from Ketchikan, so automobiles may be driven to the lake shore. Every day and evening the lake has been crowded with from 100 to 300 skaters. A complete absence of snow made driving easy and kept the lake clear.

However, falling water under the ice and absence of any system of flooding the lake found it badly cut by the end of the third week. The temperature dropped as low as 14 above zero during the cold spell.

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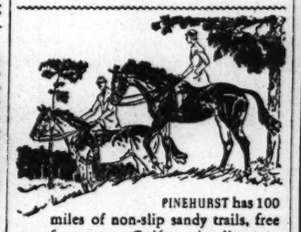
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The Home Forum

Interview

WHICH would you sooner be (some of us asked Vespasian Pentico as he came off the liner), a writer or a bank clerk? He did not hesitate. A bank clerk, he said; for then I should have a fortnight's holiday in the summer, regular pay increasing at fixed intervals like the march of the stars, and a pension. I should be called a blackcoated worker, though an adding machine did the work for me, and I dressed in brown Harris tweed. And I should have definite hours.

But, we said, you were reported yesterday as saying that there was no difference between a writer's life and a bank clerk's. They were both called clerks in Chaucer's day and both are tellers, he replied. There is no difference in kind, but only in condition. One tells in public, the other in private. At nine the writer goes to his office, only he is alone. No fellow writer is there to tell him how he nearly missed his train or what he thinks about football or the weather. He sits alone, scratching at paper in solitude until one o'clock. Then he goes out to lunch. Like the clerk, does he leave his work behind him? No. Like some ever hungry and intolerably faithful hound, his work trots out with him, occupies the chair in front of him at the restaurant, comes between his eyes and the newspaper, sighs when it sees the bill. To shake the creature off, the man goes for a walk. It walks before him, wagging its silly tail, demanding attention. The carefree clerk sees a garden, a tree, an ornamental lake with ducks on it, people, buildings, motorcars. He sees the sky. The unhappy writer sees only what he has done that morning, how it differs from what he intended and what a mess it is. Or, when he sees your trees, buildings, parks, ducks and people, he thinks: "I'll never be able to catch up with all this. I haven't written about a tree yet or a duck or a person like that. How behind I've got!" So he hurries agitatedly back to his room and down he sits once more, muttering perhaps for an hour, like a man doing sums in his head and with no machine to do them for him. At five o'clock or six, when all bank clerks are home, he is still biting his pen or thumping his typewriter. At seven, he is still at it. At eight, he dines. You picture him brilliant among the wits and beauties; but there, sitting next to him, is not the most gifted woman in society, but the chapter he did not write. The fish is not fish, but the next half of his novel; the Maryland chicken is the book he ought to have reviewed last week. Even the white sheets of his bed remind him of the pages that await him. But why enlarge? said Vespasian Pentico. Then, why, we asked him, don't you become a clerk? I did try, he said. My handwriting was not good enough.

* * *

YOU MEAN, WE said, you just sat in your office and waited for inspiration. If, he said, you are insinuating that I or any other writer just sits about waiting for inspiration, you are deluding yourselves. It is true, we answered at once, that we do NOT think you always inspired. You are wrong, he said. I am always inspired, but I do not write by inspiration. You *will* yourself to write? we enquired. I do not, he said; I write from habit. Oh come, we argued, you won't deny you have to wait till the spirit moves you, as the saying is. Generally, he said, I have to write long after that mysterious process has taken place. But you have to wait, we persisted, until you get an idea? If I did that, I should never write, he said, rather arrogantly. I have always got ideas. You mean you just turn it on like a tap, we said sarcastically. I don't even have to turn on the tap, he replied. It flows of its own accord. A writer, he said, is a man who dams up the continuous flow of his ideas. These dams are called his subjects.

I shall not bore you, he went on, ignoring us, with the true explanation of the story of Newton and the apple. You had better not, we said, for we have known it a long time. And you won't suggest, will you, he said loudly, that W. B. Yeats had never thought of the lake isle of Innisfree before he heard that famous tap dripping in a London room. Kubla Khan knocks that argument sideways, we said. Allow me to straighten it, he replied. Coleridge had been reading about Kubla Khan all day and had even been thinking it out in his sleep, he said. Please, we begged him, do not mention at this point how Trollope turned it out. The obvious has never attracted me, he said, but what price the mere penpushing of the Faerie Queene and Paradise Lost? Fourteen pounds for Paradise Lost, we answered, as far as we can remember.

* * *

THEN WE MAY take it, Mr. Vespasian Pentico, we said, that your work is a grind and you do not like it? You may take it, he said, that it is a habit and I like it and people like Homer and Edgar Wallace had it worse than I. A habit, we enquired, like sitting with your legs crossed or saying in a shop: "How much?" when you really mean: "How little?" No, he said, not like those because you can stop them if you want to; but a habit you can't stop, like starting to talk in the theater when the orchestra begins, or going to the window when a band marches down the street. And do you think, we asked, that too many people have the habit nowadays? How could I think otherwise? he said. No, we said, upon reflection, you could not. There is one more point, if you will permit us, we said. The greatest moment of a writer's life, Mr. Pentico, we said. What is that? Without a doubt, we said, it will be when he receives his cheque? Now, he said drawing himself up, you really have shocked me. The greatest moment of a writer's life comes when he thinks of the purely voluntary, disinterested and unrequited pleasure he has given to countless millions. There is no greater reward.

We turned to go. Now you have shocked us, we said.

V. S. P.

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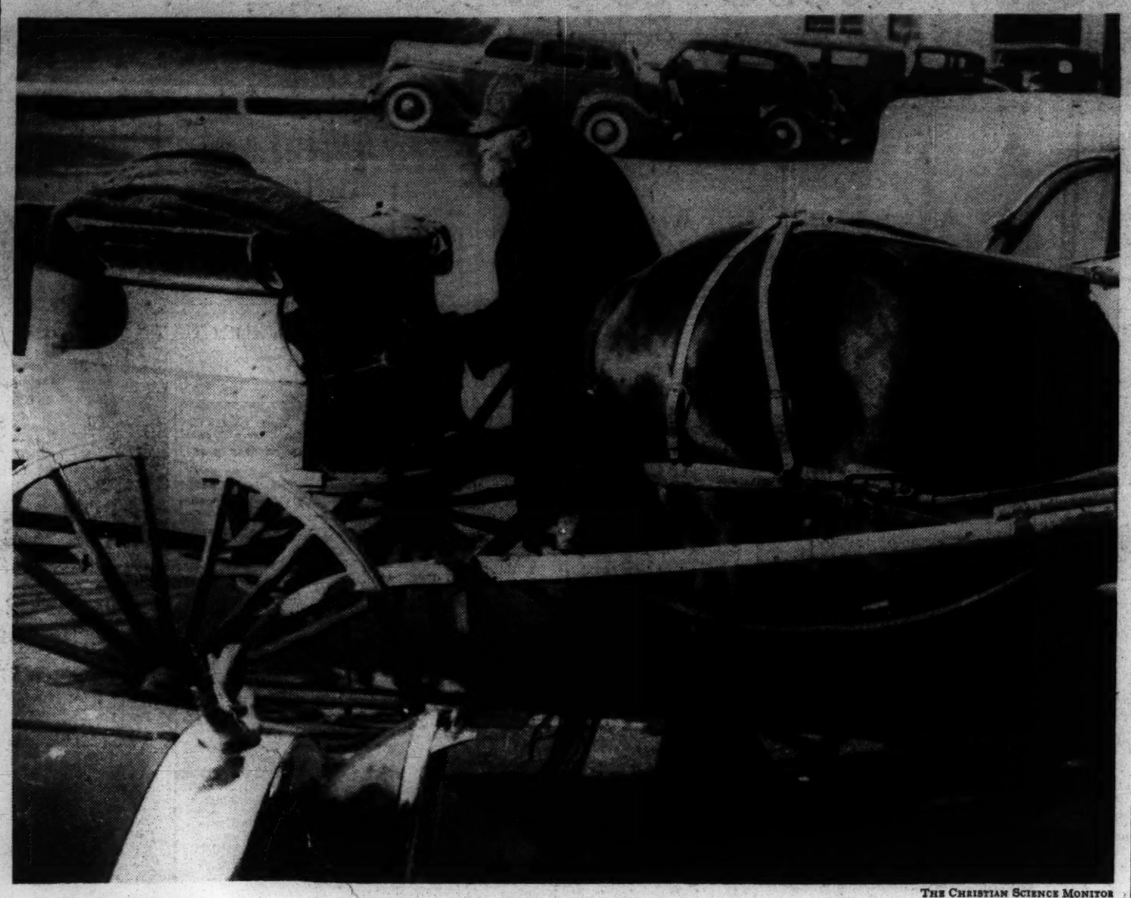
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REMNANT: *A Photograph by F. Earl Williams*

IT IS almost unnecessary to say that this is a New England picture. In the public squares of small towns throughout New England, an occasional horse may still be seen. He has plodded in over the hard pavements with what used to be known as a democrat wagon, to do some trading. Yet there are parts of the United States where the appearance of a horse and carriage is as startling as the "horseless carriage" was a bare four decades or so ago. Only a remembered familiarity makes it less alarming. With such rapidity have our habits of transportation changed.

But the horse still has his place. A statement, well buttressed by statistics, was published not so long ago, to the effect that there are more horses in America at the present time than there have ever been before. To those who cherish old ways this will be welcome, though slightly unbelievable, news. Most of us would say the proportion of horse-drawn to motor-driven vehicles is even less than appears in this picture, for pursuing old ways in the flying present has its inconveniences as well as its charms. But, in the midst of speed and asphalt, there are those of us who remember, with a tender backward smile, the vanished pleasure of an easy jog over the soft or rutty unpaved roads of day before yesterday.

The Unblazed

A PLACE the map might have marked "Unknown"
And kept to understatement still.
The sky went with me, we two alone,
Except for the tangle of bush and hill.

The sky, on its side, had the sun—forever;
In an hour I must make my peace with night;
But I, again, had a whispersing river.
Both the river and I were going light.

Both it and I needed to reach the ocean,
But it, not I, knew the seamless wood.
I had read or remembered some gossip notion
That a man was no match for this solitude.

But add this mystery to the others:
If a man stray not from his river's side,
And pack but a promise on his shoulders,
He is better off with no other guide;

And if he will fix, as his forward mark,
Some peak of white, and that white peak only,
The dark will not prove so very dark,
Nor loneliness so very lonely.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Thoreau's Woodland Cabin

HENRY THOREAU had built a hut at Walden. In March 1845, he had borrowed Alcott's axe,—which he took pains to return with a sharper edge,—and cut down some tall arrowy pines for the timbers, studs, and rafters. For the boards he bought a shanty from one of the Irish labourers on the railroad. The hut was ten feet by fifteen, shingled and plastered, with a garret and closet, a trap-door below, a brick fireplace, windows at the sides and a door facing the cove. The cost, all told, was $28.12½,—less than the annual rent of a student's room in Cambridge. There was a bean-field, close by, with a patch of potatoes, corn, peas and turnips. As a quasi-Pythagorian, Thoreau seldom indulged in beans. He exchanged his crop for rice in the village. Rice was the proper diet for one who loved so well the writings of the Oriental sages.

He had long cherished the notion of a forest-life. Ellery Channing had built himself a hut on the prairie in Illinois, and Henry's college classmate, Sterns Wheeler, . . . had also built a rough woodland cabin, over at Flint's Pond, where he had lived for a year to save money, to buy Greek books and pay his way to Germany to study. Henry had spent six weeks in Wheeler's cabin, sharing one of his bunks of straw. There was nothing new in his own adventure, and he could not understand why his friends thought it was so peculiar. Some of them spoke as if he had gone to the woods in order to starve or freeze. Emerson had bought land on both sides of the pond, intending to build a summer-house, and Henry had carried out the project. Alcott, who liked to tinker at rustic architecture, helped him with his saw and hammer, along with the young Brook Farmer, George William Curtis of New York, who was boarding at Edmond Hosmer's in the village and working as a farm-hand.

Henry felt at home in his sylvan dwelling. It made him think of some of those mountain-houses he had seen on his inland excursions, high-placed, airy, fragrant, with a fresh, auroral atmosphere about them. It was quiet, clean and cool, fit to entertain a traveling god. For company, birds flitted through his chamber, red squirrels raced over the roof, chickadees perched on the armfuls of wood he carried. There were moles living in the cellar. He had occasional visits from a hare. As he sat at his door in the evening, he remembered that he was descended from the Greeks of old. He was a wanderer, too, one of the crew of Ulysses. The shore of the cove was another Ithaca. . . .

If he had had the wealth of Croesus, Henry's mode of living would not have been different. Space, air, time, a few tools, a note-book, a pen, a copy of Homer, what could he wish more than these? A bath in the pond at sunrise, a little Spartan sweeping and cleaning, then a bath for the intellect.—From "The Flowering of New England," by VAN WYCK BROOKS. (New York: Dutton.)

Jak żyć prawidłowo dziś?

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

MUSIMY pilnie zważać na to, co jest dobre, abyśmy każdy dzień swego życia mogli spędzić prawidłowo. Kto ze smutkiem myśli o przeszłości, tego dziś łatwo staje się ubogim. Żyć dniem wczorajszym jest złym przyzwyczajeniem; wielu to spostrzegło, między nimi Paweł, który powiedział: „Ale tylko, zapominając, co za mną i dążąc do tego, co przede mną, zmierzam do celu ku nagrodzie powołania Bożego, z wysokości w Chrystusie Jezusie" (do Filipensów 3:14). Już kilka wieków przed Pawłem Kaznodzieja Salomonowy mówił: „Bóg zażąda tego, co przeminęło" (z ang. przekładu Biblii 3:15).

Chrześcijanin Scjentysta wie, że każdy dzień jego życia będzie spędzony prawidłowo, o ile wszystkie jego myśli osnute będą na właściwym rozumieniu Boga i człowieka, jako odbicia Bożego. Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, w swym podręczniku "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) pisze: „Założeniem Wiedzy boskiej jest to, że Bóg, Duch, jest Wszystko-we-wszystkim, iż nie ma innej mocy, ani Umysłu,—że Bóg jest Miłością, przeto jest On Zasadą boską" (str. 275).

A więc każdy dzień swój winniśmy rozpoczynać od założenia Wiedzy boskiej, t. j. od wszystkości Miłości, Ducha, Umysłu. Czyż będzie wtedy miejsce na myśli o smutnym dniu wczorajszym, o przeszłych błędach, chorobach i niepowodzeniach? Bynajmniej! Dla nas, mających przed sobą to duchowe założenie, każdy poranek będzie nowym początkiem, a każdy dzień będzie dobrym, nowym rozdziałem ludzkiego życia. Takie założenie nie tylko utrwala nas we właściwych nadziejach lecz także wniwecz obraca żal i przygnębienie, budzi w nas zapał do dobrych uczynków i zachęca ku dawaniu pilnego baczenia na sprawy dnia dzisiejszego.

Gdy tylko zachowamy wdzięczność za przeszłe dni minionych szczęście, za siłę i błogosławieństwo, jako skutek cennych nauk nam udzielonych, nie będziemy wtedy zasypiać na dawnych laurach i nie zniechęcą nas stare niepowodzenia. Dzisiejsza praca dziś nam powinna dać pożądany skutek albo porażkę za jej błędy.

Gdy choroba zdaje się powracać albo nas straszy ponowne nieszczęście powinniśmy niezachwianie obstawać przy założeniu Wiedzy boskiej, iż Bóg jest Wszystko i że jest dobry. Gdy wierzymy w starodawny postrach śmiertelnego umysłu, w dziedziczny grzech lub chorobę, dziś możemy obstawać przy doskonałości rzeczywistego duchowego człowieka, jako syna Ojca doskonałego. Dziecię Boże, dziecię Umysłu boskiego, nie ma złej dziedziczności. Dzieje błędu Mrs. Eddy nazywa opowieścią snu (ibid str. 530); a ze snu trzeba się zbudzić. Musimy wiedzieć, że ani złe nałogi, ani zadawnione wady charakteru, ani też cienie minionego snu nie mogą omroczyć czy też pogmatwać naszego właściwego życia.

Podobna postawa naszej myśli zaoszczędziłaby nam dużo mentalnego cierpienia. Sporo takich cierpień, być może nawet większa ich część, pochodzi z rozmyślań, ubolewań nad sobą lub nad innymi, z niezadowolenia z siebie lub innych, z potępiania siebie i innych za doznane przykrości.

O jakże lekką i swobodną byłaby świadomość człowieka,—świadomość wolna od bojaźni osnutej na przeżytych doświadczeniach, pozbawiona niezadowolenia z siebie albo litości nad sobą wskutek zawiedzionych nadziei i rzekomych krzywd lub niesprawiedliwości. „Bóg jest to światłość, a żadnej ciemności w nim niema" (I Jana 1:5). Zawsze jest On obecny. Przeto człowiek, jako wyraz Boży, mieszka w światłości wiekuistej. Wychodząc z tego założenia możemy sobie rościć prawo do swego prawdziwego bytu, do swojej jedności z Bogiem. Poznajmyż swoją prawdziwą jaźń, jako stworzenia Ducha, której nic nie oddziela od Boga dziś, jak i nie oddzielało od Niego w żadnym domniemanym wczoraj.

Nie będąc obciążeni żalem i wstydem przeszłych uchybień mamy siłę i świeżość, ażeby dziś żyć właściwie. Niechże dzień dzisiejszy zanotuje dużo miłości, wiele życzliwych uczynków i prawdziwą inteligencję. Wiedząc, że lata niczego nie mogą nas pozbawić, ani do niczego zniechęcić, z niezmniejszoną energią i nadzieją stoimy w obliczu teraźniejszości „póki się Dziś nazywa" (do Hebraj. 3:13),

Nieraz uczciwa analiza swego własnego myślenia wykazuje, ile czasu i uwagi tracimy na rozważanie przeszłości często nawet bliskiej, albo też na rojenie planów na przyszłość. A pochłania to tyle uwagi, że prawie nic z niej nie zostaje na pracę dziś. A jednak dzięki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej z naszych źle spędzonych dni wczorajszych mogą powstać niezłomne postanowienia poprawy. Smutki dni wczorajszych mogą dać nam lepsze zrozumienie innych i wzbudzić do nich współczucie, szczęśliwe zaś dnie mogą pozostawiać tylko wdzięczne wspomnienia. Wszystko to pomaga nam budować wspaniałą podstawę dla świetnego właściwego życia dziś.

A więc dobrze przeżyte dziś z ufnością w Boga i w posłuszeństwie Jemu jest właściwym przygotowaniem na jutro, którego pomyślność z góry jest zapewniona. Dzięki takiemu przygotowaniu i takiemu życiu możemy doświadczyć przebłysku prawdziwego dnia, który Mrs. Eddy w Science and Health określa jako „promieniowanie Życia; światłość, duchową ideę Prawdy i Miłości" (str. 584).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

When My Father and I Went to Town

WHEN the snow is gone and the roads somewhat settled so one can ride seven or eight miles in a lumber wagon without being jolted out by the roadside, my father and I go to town. He has several bushels of potatoes more than he will require for seed and is taking them in to exchange for groceries and meat. There are also crocks of butter and lard, and a basket of fresh eggs which my mother wants traded for unbleached muslin, calico, thread, and other notions. The weather has been so severe and the roads so bad that trade (we didn't call it "barter," but that is what it amounted to) has been delayed and our stores are low.

It is still cold, although by the time we reach the town around eleven o'clock the sun is high, water is dripping from the eaves of houses as we pass, the horses steam, and my woolen dress, coat, and hood, together with the fleece-lined underwear, white ruffled drawers, knitted woolen stockings and petticoat, which are underneath, have become almost unbearable.

My father drives up in front of the store and hitches the horses to an iron railing before it. He lifts me down,—I could not have been more than six at my earliest remembrance of going to town with him,—takes me by the mittened hand, and we go across the wooden side-walk, up the steps, and inside.

Of course, memory of later visits to this same store may color the earlier vision, but at least my earliest recollections very clearly picture the interior of that general emporium which catered to a variety of human needs. To me it seemed the epitome of plenty and luxury. The eye was thrilled and the nose teased by diversity of both the strange and the familiar. As we entered, there stood on one side of the door a large open barrel of chowchow yellow with tumeric, pungent with mustard and spices. Across from it on the other side was a keg of sweet pickles, also open. In the first a long-handled spoon stood ready for use and in the second a fork, although this seemed a rather futile suggestion, since practically every customer dipped in a finger, even poking about to secure the preferred morsel.

Beyond these a counter ran down one side of the room, and a glass showcase displayed more delicate goods on the other side, such, for instance, as jars of stick candy—cinnamon, peppermint, wintergreen, and horehound. Also jackson balls and candy hearts. Behind this were shelves on which were stored overalls, wampuses, shoes, bolts of calico and muslin, and, a little farther down, dishes and glassware, most of which would to-day bring ten times what it did then. . . .

Mr. Simson and my father carry in the potatoes, the crocks, jars, and baskets. They carry out packages of tea, a sack of coffee, bags of sugar.

I twitch at my father's sleeve. "Get me a stick of candy, Pa?" He glances down at me in surprise. Almost he has forgotten my existence. Reminded, however, he smiles, pats my head, and tells the storekeeper to mix up a few sticks. There is a candy apple on the shelf which I would give my soul to possess, but when little girls are allowed to go to town with their fathers they do not tease. Emboldened by the paper sack which has been thrust into my hands, however, I pull again at my father's sleeve and whisper, "Can I have a drink, Pa?" My father repeats the request, and the storekeeper leads the way to a little cubbyhole where a tin pail of water with a tin dipper in it sits on a bench. I drink—copiously. My father drinks—both of us leaning over the pail and then returning to it the remaining contents of the dipper.—From "The Country Kitchen," by DELIA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Living Correctly Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO LIVE each day correctly requires giving strict attention to that which is good. When one is engaged in thinking sadly of the past, he is apt to be living very poorly in the present. Living in yesterday is a bad habit. Many have seen this, among them Paul, who said (Philippians 3:13, 14), "Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." And the writer of Ecclesiastes, centuries before the time of Paul, said (3:15), "God requireth that which is past."

The Christian Scientist knows that he can live each day correctly only by basing all his thinking on the right understanding of God, and of man as God's reflection. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 275 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle."

Accordingly, we should begin every day at "the starting-point of divine Science"—the allness of Love, Spirit, Mind. Does that leave any place for thinking of sad yesterdays, past mistakes, past sickness, past failures? None whatever! With this spiritual starting-point before us we can make every morning a fresh beginning and every day a good, new chapter in human experience. Such a point of view not only establishes right expectancy, destroys regrets and depression, and makes enthusiasm for doing good possible, but also ensures our giving active attention to today's affairs.

If we retain from all the yesterdays only gratitude for past happiness, and the strength and blessing of valuable lessons learned, then we shall neither rest on past laurels nor be discouraged by past failures. Our work today must bring its own successes or suffer defeat for its own mistakes.

If one is facing a seeming recurrence of disease, or fearing the repetition of any past trouble, he can stand firm at "the starting-point of divine Science," that God is All, and is good. If he believes in that ancient terror of mortal mind, hereditary sin or disease, he can insist on the present perfection of the real, spiritual man as the son of the perfect Father. The child of God, divine Mind, has no evil inheritances. Mrs. Eddy speaks of the history of error as "a dream-narrative" (*ibid.*, p. 530), and dreams are to be awakened from. Then let us know that no harmful habits of long ago, no temperamental faults of long standing, no shadows from a dream that is past, need darken or confuse our right living today.

Such an attitude would save men much mental suffering. A great deal of such suffering, perhaps most of it, is caused by brooding over, regretting, resenting, or condemning oneself or others for past experiences of an unhappy nature.

How light and free one's consciousness would be if it contained no fear, based on past experiences, no resentment or self-pity from past disappointments and so-called injuries or injustices! God, who is light, "and in him is no darkness at all" (I John 1:5), is always present. Then man, as God's expression, dwells in everlasting light. On this basis, let us claim our true being, our oneness with God. Let us know our true self as Spirit's creation, not separated from God today, and never having been separated from Him in any supposititious yesterday.

With no weight of regret and shame for past failures, we have strength and freshness with which to live aright today. Let today record much love, many kindnesses, true intelligence. Knowing that years have not depleted or discouraged us, we face the present with undiminished vigor and hope "while it is called To day" (Hebrews 3:13).

Many times, an honest analysis of one's own thinking shows much time and attention given to going over the past, even the recent past, or speculatively planning for the future. To such an extent do we sometimes do this that almost no attention and interest is left to devote to the work of today. But, through Christian Science, out of our badly spent yesterdays may come firm resolves for reformation. Out of sad yesterdays may come greater understanding and compassion for others; and out of happy ones may come grateful memories. All of these help to build foundations for splendid, present, right living.

Thus if today is well lived, if today God is trusted and obeyed, right preparation will have been made for tomorrow, and its success will have been assured beforehand. Such preparation and such living make it possible for us to glimpse the true "day," defined, in part, on page 584 of Science and Health, as, "the irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

The First Tulips

LIKE the thin, china cups
Of an old tea-set
The first tulips
Hold bright Spring rain
Deep in their colored bowls.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1938

Peace Outlook In Europe Seen As Brightening

Harriman Says Events of Last Few Days Have Improved the Situation

Back From Geneva

Boston Man Outlines Views On Developments in the European Area

The prospects of peace has been greatly improved by the highly important events of the past few days, according to Henry I. Harriman, prominent Boston business man who returned recently from one of his frequent trips to Geneva, where he served as employers' representative at the International Labor Conference.

The closer union of Germany and Austria and the reorientation of British foreign policy have brought a new spirit of realism to European politics, Mr. Harriman told the Boston News Bureau today, and have lessened the prospect of war considerably by shifting the emphasis from the military to the economic in foreign affairs.

These developments, he added, have contributed to the price advance in international security markets.

"Germany desires peace and prefers attainment of her ends by economic penetration rather than military adventure," Mr. Harriman declared. "Her drive to the Southeast is now under way. Russia wishes many years of peace in which to develop industrially and will not fight unless attacked. Italy is in a weaker position than Germany and has been forced by the Austro-German settlement to prepare for an agreement with England. And England herself is moving toward a reconciliation in the Mediterranean that will enable her to direct her attention to the Far East where her interests are more gravely threatened. Because of these various developments I now believe the major problems besetting Europe will be ironed out without a great war, whereas six months and a year ago I regarded war as almost inevitable.

Along Logical Lines

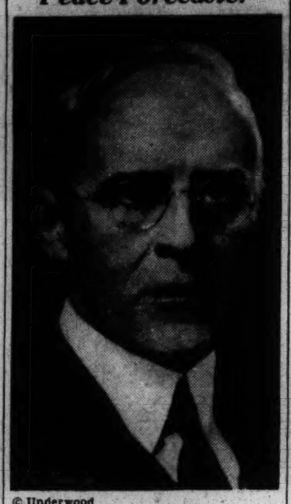
"The drive of Germany to the Southeast is developing along lines long considered logical. This expansion, this release of a pressure which could not be denied, resulted from the inequities of the Versailles Treaty by which the Allied Powers sought to keep Germany a subject nation.

"One by one Germany has broken the fetters that bound her. She ceased payment of reparations and of interest on the Dawes and Young bonds. She reacquired the Saar Basin through plesbiscite, and then after the advent of Hitler she re-occupied the Rhineland. Now under Hitler's rule she has succeeded in making herself the strongest military power in the world—stronger even than Russia, which may have the larger army, but not the facilities to transport it nor to maintain it with her factories operating at only 25 per cent of what would be considered American or German standards of efficiency.

"Thus being in position to expand her influence to the Southeast, but preferring economic to military penetration and probably not even desiring to alter national boundaries, Germany has made her first obvious move toward union with Austria. Next she will seek in about the same manner control over Czechoslovakia, economic domination of which will not be difficult, as there are few railroads over which Czechoslovakia's products can be moved, and all the lines are in countries friendly to Germany. Then in order will come similar penetration of Hungary and Rumania, in quest of badly needed fats, grains and oils,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Peace Forecaster



© Underwood

Henry I. Harriman
Boston Business Man Who Has Just Returned From Geneva

Stronger Motor Lights Declared 'Bunk' by Goodwin

Would increased wattage in automobile headlights increase visibility and decrease fatalities at night?

Val J. Roper, engineer in charge of automotive lighting for the General Electric Company, says yes.

Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, says no.

Mr. Roper made the suggestion in a talk before the Harvard Bureau for Street Traffic Research, in which he said: "Motorists need two 50-watt bulbs for adequate light at night instead of the present 30-watt bulbs. Recently concluded tests have proved that under existing headlamp regulations, drivers cannot always see safely."

"Hokum and bunk," answered Mr. Goodwin, who added that while such a proposition might work out in a laboratory, it would be worthless on the highways.

He explained that double-beam bulbs now in use give 50,000 candle power of light and that the proposed 50-watt bulbs would give 75,000 candle power. "A driver equipped with higher wattage would certainly see more," Mr. Goodwin agreed, "but oncoming motorists would see nothing but light."

Such might be the case, Mr. Roper returned, if drivers refused to use their passing—or depressed—beams. The driving beam, he said, should be pointed straight ahead into infinity. When a car approaches, the lower beams should be used. These, he said, should also be 50-watt bulbs, but because of being pointed towards the ground would not blind other drivers.

To the question of depressed beams, Mr. Goodwin had an answer. "Double-beam bulbs," he said, "are an absurd creation of the engineers. Since its adoption, pedestrian fatalities at night have doubled, while such accidents during the daytime have dropped considerably."

Mr. Goodwin, in fact, had his own solution to the problem of night-lighting—a return to the former single-filament bulb giving 35,000 candlepower of light, which he claimed would give more light and less glare.

Harvard to Test Vassar Drivers

Harvard has been asked to pass on the driving ability of Vassar.

At Vassar's own request, the Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Harvard University will conduct a "driver clinic" at the girls' college Feb. 28 to March 6. The girls will be tested for vision, speed estimation, steering and vigilance. From these tests the bureau hopes to obtain data of importance on the ability of women drivers.

The request for the clinic, the bureau said, came as a result of several fatal accidents at the college.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

New Snowfall In Laconia Area Assures Skiers

20,000 Are Expected to Attend Winter Events Over Week End

All Trails Good

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 25—To silence all reports of cancellation or changes in plans of the events expected to draw a gallery of 20,000 ski enthusiasts to the Belknap Mountains Recreational Center tomorrow and Sunday, Capt. Edward L. Lydiard, director of the Eastern Ski Championships in jumping and cross-country racing, dispatched the following telegram to metropolitan centers today:

"Region blanketed with new fall of six-inch powder snow. Wind northwest by north. Temperature 28. Snowing hard. Upon advice of chief of tournament (Harold Nelson, president of the Norway Ski Club of New York City) the entire schedule will be carried through providing storm continues for at least three hours more.

"Jumping hill is now in excellent condition. Cross-country course shaping up well. All ski tows and tramways in area will be operating for this coming week-end."

This message was the climax to a period of intense activity since Wednesday to insure holding at least one half of the program, the jumping on Sunday afternoon. A snowplow was driven up and down Lake Winnepesaukee, scraping the surface snow into long narrow rows which were scooped up by a fleet of 30 trucks and carted to the 60-meter hill at the $500,000 recreational center. As the snow on the hill had gradually turned to ice it was necessary to treat it with salt to provide a surface to which the transported snow would cling.

Snowfall Brings Cheer

Gilford's jubilation over the fall of new snow was shared at other ski centers to the north of Boston. T. B. Ripsom, observer reporting for the Dartmouth Open Slope Region at Hanover, N. H., bulletined "good spring skiing, mostly granular snow," for general conditions in the section, and Oscar Cyr of the Proctor Ski School, reported "still snowing; skiing excellent" for the Newfound Lake region around Bristol, N. H.

With the exception of Sigmund and Birger Ruud, who are booked in the West, Gilford has drawn the cream of ski jumping aces, with a good representation from Western States, into a field expected to number over 25 in Class A and over 50 in Class B, who will compete for 30 trophies, topped by the cup subscribed to by the citizens of Laconia.

Sverre Fredheim of the St. Paul, Minn., Ski Club, who outjumped Birger Ruud on his first jump last Sunday at Brattleboro, Vt., has entered and is running strong as a favorite. Dartmouth entries include John Litchfield, Warren Chivers, Dave Bradley, Steve Bradley and Dick Durrance, all championship performers.

Casper Oimen of the Anaconda, Mont., Ski Club, who has been three times national jumping champion and a member of two former U. S. Olympic teams, is another strong entry.

Lake Placid Boy to Jump

Fourteen-year-old Crosby Perry-Smith of Lake Placid, N. Y., who won the Class C jumping last Sunday at Brattleboro, Vt., with a jump of 165 feet, and who thrilled the spectators with his jumping at Gilford in last year's meet, is to jump in Class B as one of the afternoon's features.

Trials in the Sunday jumping start at 1 o'clock and spectators are urged to arrive as early as possible, in order to avoid delay in traffic and to secure a good position on the terraces built since last

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Drive on 'Beano Racket' Extends to More Cities

In Boston Today

Two Cities Join Drive on 'Beano'

Following the examples of other cities around them, Somerville and Haverhill today joined the State-wide drive to break the "beano racket" which was described by Mayor Frank A. Dalrymple of Haverhill as "riding high, wide and handsome."

At a meeting that did not come to an end until early this morning, the Somerville Board of Aldermen ordered organizations and groups sponsoring "beano," supposedly for charitable purposes to appear before the Board on March 5 for questioning. Only two months ago Everett and Cambridge, Somerville's next door neighbors, ordered complete reorganization of their "beano" control systems.

Since then, Everett's mayor Frank E. Lewis, has refused to grant any "beano" licenses.

Following the refusal of the State Senate to repeal the bill that makes legal the playing of beano for charitable purposes, agitation has been growing in Haverhill and Somerville against the continuation of a practice described by citizens as "an open violation of the clause providing that "'beano' funds go to charity." As was the case in Boston, Braintree, Cambridge, Worcester and other communities where "beano" has been placed under restrictions, the Mayors of Haverhill and Somerville are confronted with hundreds of letters demanding an end to the "beano racket."

Russian Craft Delivers Coal

The first vessel in more than a year to enter Boston Harbor flying the red flag of Soviet Russia was the Maxim Gorky, which began to discharge a cargo of anthracite from Russia today. It will proceed later to Santo Domingo to load sugar for Russia.

Aboard were two women, Olga Rayskay and Nadejda Karas, serving as stewardesses in the galley and dining quarters. They are studying navigation in their spare time with a view to following the example of other Russian women who have become officers and engineers in their merchant marine, as well as serving in subordinate capacities at wages equivalent to from $80 or $90 a month.

Officers of the Maxim Gorky today stated that some women have risen high in the merchant marine service and two are in command of ships in the Far Eastern trade, while others have become first and second mates. There also are some women radio operators.

Farnum Asks Timilty to Reply

Demanding that Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty answer charges that the narcotic ring recently broken by Federal officers was permitted to operate in Boston openly without police interference, George

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Pimental Gets Added Sentence

Joseph Pimental, who was given a life term in State Prison two months ago for the murder of a five-year-old Cambridge boy, today was sentenced to serve 18 to 20 years longer than his life term.

Pimental was brought before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Superior Court, and pleaded guilty to two indictments charging felonious assaults on young girls. In sentencing Pimental to serve nine to ten years on each indictment, to run consecutively and on the expiration of the life term, Judge Fosdick made this comment:

"In this State I think the figures show that the life sentence in Massachusetts is about 20 years, that is, most lifers are paroled or pardoned.

"This is perversion of the worst type, and I am going to see that he

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Tobin Cuts Cost Of Street Lights

Another cut in costs was announced last night by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Within a few days bulbs in street lamps will be reduced from 1,500 candlepower to 1,000. The reduction in electricity consumed will save the city $30,000 this year and about $40,000 annually hereafter.

About one-third of the total street lamps in Boston will be changed by the Mayor's order and the bulk of these are in the downtown districts. According to the Mayor the change will make virtually no difference in street lighting because lights of 1,000 candlepower shed a "fully adequate" light.

Five years ago former Mayor James M. Curley ordered one-third of all large street lights in the city extinguished as an economy move but much protest was evoked and the order was rescinded. Mayor Tobin and his officials believe that the present plan is less drastic and will be accepted without extraordinary protest.

'Snow Train' Due To Leave Sunday

Snowfall in northern New Hampshire today resulted in decision by the Boston & Maine Railroad to send its Sunday "Snow Train" to Laconia and to Plymouth, N. H. The train will leave at 8:30 a. m. and with a single stop at Winchester at 8:42 a. m. will run express.

The road will operate a "Snow Train" from Worcester to Lincoln and Franconia Notch, N. H. Sunday, leaving Worcester at 8:15 a. m. and Lincoln Square at 8:18 a. m. At Lincoln this morning there was 10 inches of new snow and the temperature was reported as 26.

The Weather Bureau at Concord, N. H., reported that at 10 a. m. Berlin had six inches of fresh snow, Laconia four, Hillsboro seven, Concord three, Woodsville three, Plymout nearly five. The snow storm was continuing.

City to Cage Drunkards?

William E. Kane, former Marine, who has been keeping the citizens of Woburn in a dither of excitement since his inauguration as Mayor early this year, had a scheme today that caused housewives to lay down their mops and dust brushes to talk about it.

And not only housewives, but police officers throughout the State, who wisecracked about the plan over the 26-city teletype during intervals between transmission of official messages.

Aroused by the amount of drunkenness evident on the streets of the city, Mayor Kane said he intends to rent a tiger's cage from Benson's animal farm, hitch it to the rear of a police cruising car, load the drunks, men and women, into the cage and tow them about before the public gaze until they sober off.

While local residents argued pro and con, police sergeants with access to inter-city teletype instruments recorded their generally hostile views for each other's amusement. The comments were unsigned and, with the circuit open to all 26 cities at once, could not be traced to the particular senders.

Caustic criticism came from one official, however, who had no desire to remain anonymous. Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman declared: "The stocks of colonial times were bad, but this plan is infinitely worse. It will not be a deterrent to drinking."

The Mayor's comment in announcing the scheme was: "I have made up my mind to wipe out drunkenness here, and I believe this is the way to do it. It will be like the old pillory days and I think it's a great idea."

The continually hustling Mayor, who neither drinks nor smokes, and declares he is "not a prude," said he had talked the plan over with "the pastor of one of our biggest churches and he agrees with me we need this example of drunks in the tiger cage."

Massachusetts Sees Threat To Its Industries

Protests Concessions in Proposed Anglo-American Trade Treaty

Would Bear Brunt

Massachusetts industries today laid before the Department of State their claim that almost the entire concessions to be made under the proposed Anglo-American trade treaty would have to be made by this State.

The rest of the country, by contrast, would benefit from the treaty, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts told the Committee for Reciprocity Information at Washington.

The Association, therefore, inquired whether "the welfare of a sovereign State" is to be sacrificed in order to benefit 47 others.

In a brief signed by Roy F. Williams, general manager of the Associated Industries, and Edward F. Connelly, legislative assistant, the organization said it represented 1,250 manufacturing firms paying between 80 and 85 per cent of the industrial pay rolls of the State.

May Bear Brunt

"There is grave likelihood," said the brief, "that the almost full brunt of the detriment to be suffered under a trade agreement with the United Kingdom would have to be borne by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Moreover, the extent of the detriment to Massachusetts would be such as to severely shock the entire State. Under such a trade agreement, no benefit of even the smallest kind would move in to alleviate the suffering that would be occasioned by Massachusetts shouldering the burden.

"We now ask your committee and the State Department whether the welfare of a State is to be sacrificed, even though it be assumed that a benefit will be spread thinly throughout the rest of the United States."

The association declared that the products on which the United States is considering granting tariff reductions to the United Kingdom are, for the most part, those upon the manufacture of which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relies for the support and maintenance of her citizens.

Massachusetts Products

"The list reads like a list of Massachusetts products," said the brief. Chief among these is textiles. Others listed by the manufacturers are: Vegetable products, edible, including bakery products; metals and manufactures, including malleable iron castings, safety razors and blades, table, kitchen, butchers' and similar cutlery, cleavers, forks and steels, knives and blades used in machines; machinery and vehicles, including electrical machinery and apparatus, and textile machines; animal products, including leather and articles of leather; wood and paper, including writing paper; vegetable products, including rubber goods; and miscellaneous products, including optical goods, instruments and parts, scientific, professional and laboratory instruments and parts, and toilet brushes.

Of the $50,000,000 worth of textiles imported in this country from the United Kingdom in 1936, more than $25,000,000 was represented by woolen goods, the brief pointed out. This $25,000,000 represented more than one-fifth of the total dutiable imports from the United Kingdom during that year.

Decline of an Industry

In this connection, it was stressed that almost one-third of the people employed in the woolen and worsted industry in the United States are employed by Massachusetts companies.

The brief then pictured the decline of the woolen and worsted and several other industries in Massachusetts since 1925, owing to lower production costs in other sections of the country and accentuated by the depression.

Products of the United States which will benefit from the Anglo-American agreement are not those produced in Massachusetts, the brief declared. The great proportion of exports to the United Kingdom include meats and edible animal fats, undressed furs, barley and wheat, fruit and nuts, dried and evaporated fruits, tobacco, saw mill products, petroleum and products, copper, automobiles and chemicals, none of which are produced here.

Bay State Cities Move Step Nearer To Manager Plan





By a Staff Photographer

Chandler W. Johnson
(Above) Advocate of City-Manager Plan

Joseph R. Cotton
(Below) Massachusetts Senate Floor Leader

Commission Approves Move for All Municipalities Except Boston

Change Dependent Upon Referendum

Mayor to Be Figurehead, Council Gains Power Under Proposal

Massachusetts moved a step toward major municipal government reform today when legislation authorizing any Massachusetts city, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government, so successful in Cincinnati, Ohio, was advocated by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures.

The proposed legislation was outlined and favored in the Commission's tenth in a series of 16 reports to the Legislature after a year's study of governmental problems. The Commission was ordered to study the City-Manager Proportional Representation plan after Gov. Charles F. Hurley vetoed enabling legislation adopted last year and recommended a thorough investigation of the need for such a plan.

"In view of the great success which Plan E (City Canager-P. R.) in substance has achieved in Cincinnati and other cities in which it has been tried, the Commission feels it would be most desirable to have a similar form of charter available to such cities as might wish to adopt it by popular referendum. This appears only reasonable as a matter of home rule," the report stated.

Council Gains Power

Under the plan, the City Council, consisting of seven or nine members, elected at large through proportional representation, is established as a rule-making and policy-determining group with greater powers than the present City Councils in Massachusetts now possess. The Council appoints a City Manager who acts as chief administrative officer of the city, being responsible for the administration of all departments, commissions and boards and offices. If the adopting city contained seven or less wards at the time of adoption, the Council would contain seven members, otherwise a nine-member body would be established.

The Mayor, elected by the Council and considered its President, is more or less a figurehead, although recognized as official head of the city for all ceremonial purposes. In time of public danger or emergency, he may, with the Council's consent, take command of the police, maintain order and enforce laws. Acting as ceremonial head of the city, he removes from the City Manager's shoulders the necessity of attending various outside functions and thus allows the City Manager to tend strictly to administrative duties.

Under the proposed legislation, salary for Councilors would be set at $4,000 annually, the Mayor $5,000 and the City Manager at not more than $20,000.

Basis of Appointment

Under the Commission bill, the City Manager "shall be appointed on the basis of his administrative and executive qualifications only, and need not be a resident of the city or State when appointed. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the City Council. . . . No member of the City Council shall, during his term of office, be chosen as City Manager, and no person who has within two years been elected to or served in any elective office in the city or in the county in which the city is located or in the Commonwealth shall be chosen as City Manager."

Boston is specifically prohibited from adoption of the City Manager or any other optional charter fom under a law now on the statute books.

But any or all of the other 38 Massachusetts cities may adopt the proposed charter plan on a referendum proposed by 10 per cent of the voters of the individual city. Movements have been reported under way to establish City-Manager charters in several major cities now confronted with difficult governmental problems. Large groups, attracted by the success of City Manager-P. R. in Cincinnati, are ready to take advantage of the proposed legislation when and if it becomes law.

Objections Eliminated

It would appear that Governor Hurley's objection to the plan has been eliminated through the Commission's report, inasmuch as the Commission states it would not interfere with existing laws. Fear of such conflict was the Governor's major stated reason for his 1937 veto.

Passage of the legislation will constitute a particularly enjoyable victory for Prof. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Harvard University and Chandler W. Johnson, his son, who have actively sought such legislation for years. The latter filed the bill on which the Commission report is based. A share of the glory should also fall upon Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican Floor Leader; Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican "Whip" in the House, and Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, long advocates of the plan.

According to the Commission, "City-Manager government celebrates its thirtieth birthday this

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Lodge Proposes Tightening Up Of Age Pensions Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Establishment of a "pay-as-you-go" system for financing social security instead of the present reserve fund that can be used to pay all sorts of governmental bills is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts.

Charging that the wage earner is being "misled" at the present time, the Massachusetts Senator explained, "His tax payments do not become a reserve but are converted into an I. O. U. by the Government of $47,000,000,000 representing a permanent debt owed to the people."

Fully a year ago President Roosevelt went on record as believing that the reserve fund now provided in the law is unnecessarily large but indicated that there was no need of hurry in changing the system until a necessary nest-egg had been collected.

The President has not, however, made any statement on the subject since the business recession began. Industry is now criticizing the social security tax as the most burdensome of the many they are required to pay.

Other Proposals

Other amendments proposed by Senator Lodge would: (1) decrease pay roll taxes; (2) decentralize the administration of this reserve; and (3) "nail down" the money so that it will be used for old age pensions and not for the current costs of the Government.

Many of the ideas embodied in his program, the Senator said, have received the full endorsement of authorities in the field of social isurance. "Executives of America's leading insurance companies have urged similar proposals," he declared. He continued:

"My proposal calls for an immediate reduction in the excessive taxes imposed upon the worker and upon the employer. It does not reduce benefit payments. Under the existing schedules we are paying far too much for the security we are to receive. An unwarranted tax burden has been placed upon wages and upon business. My plan contemplates an initial rate of one per cent, increasing to a maximum of five cent in 20 years in contrast to the initial rate of two per cent rising to six per cent in 12 years under the present plan.

Economically Unsound

"Too large a reserve of idle funds is economically unsound in government or in business. The plan I offer replaces the unwieldy $47,000,000,000 reserve—a sum four times greater than the world's accumulated gold supply—with a pay-as-you-go policy and a moderate contingent fund.

"My amendments will effectively decentralize the administration of this reserve by providing for a great spread in investment. One billion dollars of the old-age account is to be invested in Government bonds and the balance of the above said sum is to be returned to the various states, in proportion to their con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

R. I. Republicans Urged to End Racing Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—A storm of accusations raged over the head of Judge James E. Dooley, Rhode Island Republican leader, this week as the aftermath of a reorganization at the Narragansett race track that made Judge Dooley President of the Racing Association.

The issue was raised by Fred B. Perkins, Secretary of the Rhode Island Bar Association and also a leader in the Republican party. In a bitter attack he demanded that the G. O. P. divorce itself "in form and substance from the leadership of organized horse racing in this state." The party cannot offer proper leadership to the people, he charged, as long as some of its leaders are involved in legalized gambling.

Judge Dooley scoffed at the accusations, termed Mr. Perkins a "professional reformer," and declared that "a party depending on men like Mr. Perkins, who want to do the thinking for everybody and dictate their habits, will make little progress." He said that Mr. Perkins fought against horse racing and against repeal of the prohibition amendment, but that the people of the State had decided otherwise at the polls on both those issues.

Judge Dooley came in for especial criticism for painting a rosy picture of the race track as an uplifting force in the community.

Plenty of Criticism

"What of the man who works in the factories and the workshops and who has little or no chance for pleasure and recreation?" he asked. "Mr. Perkins would deprive him of the opportunity of spending an afternoon out in the open enjoying the fresh air and sunshine, having the kind of recreation he enjoys."

To this, the Rev. Roberts A. Sellhamer, rector of St. Paul's Church in Pawtucket, replied in an open letter.

"Defend legalized gambling and the track if you wish, on its merits or demerits," the Rev. Mr. Sellhamer wrote, "but please spare us the blah of proclaiming the institution as the workingman's friend.

"I am deeply moved by your magnanimous and heart-breaking sympathy for the working people of Rhode Island. Your generosity is overwhelming in allowing the customers to pay a dollar admission, plus the hope they will also pay two

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Week in Rhode Island

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness this afternoon, becoming fair tonight, with the lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing; Saturday occasionally overcast and slowly rising temperature; moderate northwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight, Saturday fair with rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight, Saturday partly cloudy, rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds over the south portion and fresh north shifting to west winds over the north portion, weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	22	Minneapolis	16	8
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	24	24	New York	28	28
Denver	28	38	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	28	28
Jacksonville	38	38	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	48	48	Washington	34	30

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 25.
B—Minimum, Feb. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:08 p. m.; height 7.7 feet. Saturday, 8:35 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:56 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." L. 5, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—



"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, The Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:30, 9:55.

Hub—
"Big City," with Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50. Also "Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
James Stewart, Guy Kibbee and Walter Huston in "Of Human Hearts." Fenway: 2:52, 6:20, 9:47. Paramount: 11:02 a. m., 3:30, 6:57, 9:36. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart, Nat Pendleton and Louise Fazenda. Fenway: 1:20, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:34, 8:01.

University—
Joel McCrea and Frances Dee in "Wells Fargo." 2:40, 6, 9:30. Also "Thrill of a Lifetime," with Eleanor Whitney. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 9:10, 11:22 a. m., 1:34, 3:46, 5:58, 8:10, 10:22. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Buccaneer," Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "She Loved a Fireman." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Tremont—
"Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. Also Katherine Hepburn in "Bill of Divorcement." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"True Confession," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:40 9:45. Also "It Happened in Hollywood." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell in "Stand-In." Also "Hold 'em, Navy," with Lew Ayres.

Exeter—
"Borrowing Trouble," with Jed Prouty and Spring Byington. 2:20, 5:10, 8, Also "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:30, 6:20, 9:10.

Boston—
"Night Spot" with Gordon Jones, Joan Woodbury and Parkyakarkus. 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:26, 6:09, 8:52. Also "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker and Ann Miller. 11:04 a. m., 1:47, 4:30, 7:13, 9:56.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Music

Symphony Hall—
Festival of College Glee Clubs. Dr. Archibald Davison, guest conductor. 8:15.

Dance

Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse—
Solo recial of dances and dance characterizations by Blanche Evan, given under the auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group of Boston. 8:30.

Sons of the American Revolution—
Lt. Col. Clarence McMurray, Inf., U. S. A., Prof. of Military Science at Boston University, will be guest speaker. 8 Ashburton Place, 7.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Paul Hindemith, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct a guidance lecture on 18th Century Paintings. 11.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Dance Comes to the Museum of Fine Arts

The Arts in Boston

An event of significance was Hans Wiener's lecture-recital on "Contemporary Dance in Relation to the Fine Arts," a contribution to Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's lecture course on different phases of art, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, yesterday morning.

For behind this small wedge into tradition lies a great deal of potential power, and the opening it has made may spread into a good-sized clearing for the operation of a phase of art that surely belongs among contemporary exhibitions—if only to enliven the plaster-cast point of view that in spite of a few bright venturings is inclined to settle over a conservative museum.

Considering the advanced work of the Brooklyn Museum Dance Center in this field, from just such simple beginnings, Mr. Wiener may be hailed as a pioneer and thanked for his initiative (with credit to his manager, Mrs. Katrine Hooper, too) in being first in Boston to place the dance before a museum audience; and placing it as a live young, if rejuvenated, sister of the arts rather than a distant elderly relative (all controversy as to whether it is the great mother of them all, here suspended).

Mr. Wiener's discourse was as usual an intelligent application of his theme, and his solos that illustrated it were interesting adaptations of old styles in music and dance, combining spatial movement with floor pattern, figuration with design, that linked yesterday with today.

The "Theme and Variations," to selections from Corelli and Tartini, was new to Boston, and the suite of "Old Court Dances," to Lully's music, was composed for the occasion. Both were attractively costumed.

Not the least interesting part of



Fritz Fall

Viennese Conductor, Who Will Conduct the Concert of the State Symphony Orchestra in Jordan Hall Sunday Evening

the lecture was the dancer's elucidation of Laban's 12-tone scale of movement, which he made doubly clear by working out in exercises.

The lecture hall at the Boston Museum has raised seats. If the stage could be further enlarged (the stanchions had to be pushed back for this recital) it would make an excellent gallery for the display of "the liveliest of the arts." M. L.

Boston Chamber Orchestra

It is doubtless with genuine regret that the patrons of the Boston Chamber Orchestra now bid it au revoir for this season. The large and distinguished audience which gathered last night in Jordan Hall for the final concert of the three which Bernard Zighera has conducted this winter seemed reluctant to depart. These concerts have formed one of the major musical excitements of the season. Those who attended could be reasonably sure of tonal amusement as well as esthetic enjoyment. The program last night again exemplified the catholicity of Mr. Zighera's taste and again gave evidence of his good judgment in assembling material. Also, it was within reasonable bounds as to length.

Assisted by J. M. Sanromá, pianist, William Kroll, violinist, and Leon Barzin, violist, the orchestra opened the program with a Suite of the Sixteenth Century by Giles Farnaby and anonymous English composers, in an arrangement by Henri Rabaud. There followed Arthur Honegger's "Pastorale d'Été," a Concertino for pianoforte and chamber orchestra by Walter Piston, a Symphony Concertante for violin, viola and orchestra by Mozart (K. V. 364), and to close, excerpts from the "Saudades do Brazil" by Darius Milhaud.

The name of Giles Farnaby may have been the least known of all those appearing on the program, but listeners familiar with his madrigal, "Construe my meaning," were prepared for the characteristics displayed in the charming suite admirably arranged by M. Rabaud. The performance was expert, with Mr. Zighera and his colleagues entering into the spirit of the work with zest.

The Honegger opus was singularly enjoyable. If Mr. Zighera deliberately set out to furnish his listeners with anticipatory summer overtones, he succeeded. The blending of instruments in overlapping harmonies was admirably accomplished.

The brilliant Mr. Sanromá won new laurels during the performance of the Piston Concertino. The work teems with technical difficulties which the pianist surmounted with disarming ease. It is written in the usual Piston manner—studiously avoiding consonance and following an angular outline. Were it not for the adroit use of dissonance, some of the imbedded themes would be revealed as rather below the standard of originality which one might expect from a musician of Mr. Piston's ability.

In their performance of the Mozart, Messrs. Kroll and Barzin displayed an extraordinary sense of ensemble. One too seldom hears a public performance of a concerted work for their instruments. That of last night was most rewarding. If conductor and orchestra were on their toes during the Piston number, their vigilance was not relaxed during the Mozart.

The suite by Milhaud is both piquant and spicy, but Mr. Zighera was well advised to offer only six items from it. The performance roused admiration and closed this final program on the high plane on which the series was opened.

G. M. S.

"Of Human Hearts"

Clarence Brown, director of the new Paramount and Fenway feature, "Of Human Hearts," has turned out a strong, moving film. The cinema realization of Honoré Morrow's story is brilliantly acted, richly but not ostentatiously produced and handled with a sympathy greatly enhancing its direct appeal.

"Of Human Hearts" was aimed squarely at the tear ducts. But not, for the most part, in a maudlin way. It tells how the wife of a frontier parson, to compensate her son for his father's lack of understanding, shelters the child in his youth and, later, when he goes to Baltimore to study medicine, gradually sells her most cherished possessions to finance him. Even the preacher, with whom the boy had quarreled before leaving home, sells his father's watch to help his son.

Unfortunately, the young man overlooks the sacrifices of his parents and especially of his mother. He gets a sugreon's appointment in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War. For two years, the mother receives no letter and in despair writes to President Lincoln asking for the location of her son's grave. The President calls for the young man and in a scene which skirts most of the pitfalls into which it might have plunged, reproves him and sends him home.

"Of Human Hearts" is noteworthy as much for its restraint as for its universal appeal. Walter Huston's preacher is a good man but one whose dogmatic fundamentalism will not tolerate "rebellion" in his son. Beulah Bondi, as the mother, plays with nobility and sweetness. Both Gene Reynolds (as the small boy) and James Stewart as the grown-up son, give vivid performances. Charles Coburn, stage veteran, is excellent in his début as the alcoholic doctor of the frontier village.

"Swing Your Lady," the co-feature, is a vulgar but sometimes laughable business telling what happens when a lady blacksmith (Louise Fazenda) is matched to wrestle Nat Pendleton.

"Gold Is Where You Find It"

"Gold Is Where You Find It," says Director Michael Curtiz and his Warner Brothers cohorts, and this week, Boston movie patrons may find Mr. Curtiz's findings at the Metropolitan Theater. Add to California scenery and a technicolor camera the further ingredient of a good melodramatic story and you have a rich entertainment strike.

The film tells how the farmers of the Sacramento Valley fought and defeated the mining syndicates whose hydraulic hoses were washing silt into the farming country and threatening to ruin the valley for cultivation.

George Brent is the young engineer who forsakes the crooked mine operators to fight with Claude Rains and the other farmers. Olivia de Havilland is the heroine. Margaret Lindsay, John Litel, Marcia Ralston and Barton MacLane (a fine villain) assist.

"Penrod and His Twin Brother" is a jikable but unlikely story of mixed identities resulting when Danny, a poor boy, who looks like Bobby Mauch—and Penrod Schofield, who looks like Billy Mauch—all of whom look identical—become involved with the police. There is also mistaken identity about the boys' dogs. Homing pigeons, the police, gangsters and Penrod's Junior G-Men are drawn in, but all ends well. Frank Craven, Spring Byington, Philip Hurlic and Jackie Morrow are in the cast. Now we should like to see a real boy story.

"Radio City Revels"

"Radio City Revels," which came to the Keith Boston Theater yesterday, contains a few funny scenes as, for instance, when Milton Berle endeavors to filch some money supposedly sewn in Bob Burns's coat, or when Mr. Berle and Jack Oakie copy the song numbers Mr. Burns composes in his sleep. Otherwise it is undistinguished. Kenny Baker is the hero and Ann Miller, a clever tap dancer, the heroine. Helen Broderick and Victor Moore suffer their usual martyrdom of trying to bolster poor material. The music, as we have said, was composed in Bob Burns's sleep, and that may account for it.

In keeping with the rest of the program is "Night Spot," a routine crime melodrama with Allan Lane, Gordon Jones, Parkyakarkus and Joan Woodbury. It's about a detective who pretends to be a saxaphone player or vice versa—it doesn't matter much anyway. J. D. B.

Rare Example of Dutch Master's Art



Photo: N. A. Romano, Providence

"St. Peter's Flight From Prison" by Karel Fabritius

Purchased by the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design

Providence Art Museum Acquires Rare Painting by Karel Fabritius

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—The only known example in the United States of the work of the famous Dutch painter, Karel Fabritius, has just been purchased by the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design. It is entitled, "St. Peter's Flight From Prison," and was obtained from the Schaeffer Galleries, New York, under the supervision of the Museum's new Director, Dr. Alexander Dorner, former Director of the Landesmuseum, Hanover, Germany.

Fabritius is considered an important link between the great masters Rembrandt and Vermeer, being the pupil of the former and teacher of the latter. He first became known for introducing into Holland mural decorations with views of architecture in perspective, but none of his murals remain. Throughout the world only ten of his paintings have been found, and these cover a brief period of production, for at the age of 30, in 1654, he was the victim of an explosion at Delft.

His works are to be found in the museums of London; Paris; The Hague; Amsterdam; Rotterdam, Netherlands; Schwerin, Germany; Innsbruck, Austria; Groningen, Netherlands; and, with the recent American acquisition, Providence. The painting of "St. Peter's Flight From Prison" is the largest of all and by many critics is considered the most important. In contrast to Rembrandt, who modeled his figures in light against a dark background, Fabritius silhouetted his forms against a light background. a method which was adopted by his pupil Vermeer.

Rural Zoning Meeting Called

Rural zoning for Massachusetts will be the subject of a conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards to be held Saturday at Greenfield. This is the first conference to consider rural zoning ever held in this State, according to Joseph T. Elvove, United States Department of Agriculture land use planning specialist for Massachusetts.

Massachusetts is foremost of all the New England states in urban planning and zoning, Mr. Elvove said, but to date little attention has been given to the problem of rural zoning. However, several factors have brought rural zoning to the fore in recent months. First of these is the high cost of local government in localities abandoned by agriculture or by industry.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Hits and Encores"	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Estonian Society	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	"National Defense"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Dinner concert	"Lum and Abner"	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Network speaker	Craig Matthews, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall, comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station"; dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham;	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; Elinor Sherry; chorus	The Staley Players; dramatization
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	Frank Black's Orch.	Studio musicale	Chemistry talk
8:45 Mary Boland	dramatic sketch		"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, contralto	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Operetta; "Gondoliers"	Louise Farley, songs
9:15 Gladys Swarthout;	British commentator	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Operetta; "Gondoliers"	Popular Melodies
9:30 John Boles; pre-	University of Iowa an-	Network drama	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 view; music	niversary music	Network drama	Orchestra; violinist	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Frank	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Crumit; Nadine	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Connor; orchestra	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Dee Peterson's Orch.
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses's Orchestra	Dee Peterson's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	"Day's End"; music

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Matchless Mac"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club; popu-	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"	lar orch.; soloist	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers; quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	Jacob S. List
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	Edward Gamage, songs	Mlle. Nadia Boulanger,	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	French musician	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Young People's	Maida Severn, songs	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	"Dusty Rider"
11:15 Concert of the	Minute Men; vocal	"Tête-à-Tête"	"Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted"
11:30 New York Phil-	"Our Barn"; children's	Music and American	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 harmonic - Sym-	program	Youth"; concert	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 phony Orch. Ru-	News; weather; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ,	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 dolph Ganz, con.	Review; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 News Service	Farmers' Union pro-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Hits of the Day
12:45 "The Goofs"	gram; U. S. Army Band	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goofs"	Farmers' Union pro-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Detroit choir	gram; U. S. Army Band	Marimba Melodies	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee; variety	Republican Club discus-	Piano soloist	L. Noble's Orchestra
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee; variety	sion	Rutgers Glee Club	Short Story Editor
2:00 J. Sturgess, songs	Metropolitan Opera:	Republican Club discus-	Benay Venuta's pro-	"Week-End Revue"
2:15 Madison Ensemble	Verdi's "Aida"	sion	gram: soloists; orch.	"Week-End Revue"
2:30 CBS dance music	Metropolitan Opera:	"Your Host Is Buffalo"	Sport matinee	"Cornhuskers"
2:45 CBS dance music	Verdi's "Aida"	"Your Host Is Buffalo"	Musical Journal	"Cornhuskers"
3:00 Bowdoin College	Metropolitan Opera:	"Golden Melodies"	BBC Variety Orchestra,	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Glee Club	Verdi's "Aida"	"Golden Melodies"	Charles Shadwell, con-	Gems of Melody
3:30 Garden track meet;	Metropolitan Opera:	Bill Krenz's Orchestra;	ductor; Will Fyffe,	Gems of Melody
3:45 Garden track meet.	Verdi's "Aida"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	comedian	Sport reports
4:00 World Waltzes	Metropolitan Opera:	Stamp program	"International House";	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:15 Commentator	Verdi's "Aida"	Vocalists; orchestra	discussion	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:30 Commentator	Metropolitan Opera:	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Dunbar Quartet	Verdi's "Aida"	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	"Great Plays"; "The	Sport matinee	Saturday Jam Session
5:15 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	Birds," comedy by	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch.	Aristophanes	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Great Plays"	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 San Jacinto tunnel;	News; speaker; male	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 commentator	choir; chorus	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Top Hatters; orchestra	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	Sport commentator	Sports commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Sport commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Columbia Work-	Jack Meakin's Orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	Barnstormers; orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15 shop; dramatic sk.	Jack Meakin's Orchestra	trio; orchestra	soloists	Organ concert
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	"Continental Review";	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee	rie; comedy; orchestra	soloist; chorus	"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra	News commentator	"Front Page Drama"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Chicago Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	Orchestra, Dr. Fred-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	erick Stock, conductor;	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Pierre Andre, narra-	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	tor	"Rendezvous Rhythms"
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra; Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Chicago Symphony	"The World Dances"
10:45 Talk, Gov. Hurley	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Orchestra, Dr. Fred-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Talk, Gov. Hurley	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	erick Stock, conducfor	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:15 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:30 "Dance for Fun"	News; Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Billy Brooks' Orchestra

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown Strings; Ensemble.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Ernst Krenek, composer; Henrietta Schumann, pianist.

1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Tuskegee Institute Choir recital.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Bruna Castagna, contralto; Ania Dorfman, pianist; quartet; guests; interview.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "On Broadway"; dramatic sketch.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band; oboe soloist.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; Channing Pollock; Morton Bowe; orchestra.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition; soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity."

7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Peg Murray; Harriet Hilliard.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), James Truslow Adams's "Epic of America"; historical drama.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; Kirsten Flagstad, soprano; symphony orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tyrone Power and Phyllis Brooks in "Broadway Buckaroo."

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars"; Jeanette Weinstein, pianist; Pauline Pierce, soprano; mixed chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Impressions"; soloist; concert orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham and T. V. Kaltenborn.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the stages that might be somewhat difficult to live through (as far as mama and papa are concerned, we mean), we'd say the one the girl goes through at the latter part of grammar school and from then on through high, would be worst! Don't take this statement too seriously, though . . . for all we mean is that it must be a bit difficult to keep up with her needs, wants, and desires; for this is the age when girls usually become clothes-conscious, and just let Susabella Jones appear in school with something new, and that night every girl in the class stays close to home until she has time to tell the family just what it is she wants now; together with how badly. (Usually with gestures!)

However, despite the fact that they're sort of betwixt and between, these "sub-dubs" know just about what they want, how it should be tailored, and how it should be warn. Which is more than a lot of us do, at that! Right now color is an item with them, and next to that comes the matter of "teaming" up their clothes. Just the way mother does. If not blending, then matching, or combining Frenchy colors. (The French would no doubt deny the acquaintance of some of the weird combinations, but let it go.) What we're getting at is Filene's contribution to the problem . . . both for father and mother as well as the daughter. In the way of a symphony in Copenhagen blue, Sandringham, or rose . . . in a quartet! In other words, they have a jacket, a skirt, a cardigan and a slipon . . . all made up to match and go with one another. It's one of those no-end smart ensembles, and there isn't a doubt but that it will rate high. The cardigan has the grosgrain ribbon edge, the skirt has gores and a zipper closing, the jacket has a stitched collar, and big buttons and pockets, and the popular crew-neck on the sweater. What more could you ask for! The jacket is $7.95, the skirt $4.95, the cardigan $4 and the slipon $3. Making a grand total of . . . well, slightly less than $20. Incidentally, this is one of those rare buys that we feel sure you could order by phone (if you're sure of her size), and be pleased with. Even though you hadn't seen it. In the Girl's Sport Shop.

⁂

This Sailor Hat Ties Under Chin

Candid Camera Thoughts: Nobody less than Lily Dache could have thought up that duck of a Gibson Girl sailor we saw in her collection at Slattery's. With the cut taffeta trimming on the hat, and the extra long matching tie-under-the-chin streamers. Incidentally, these hats that tie on were made for Boston's Tremont Street. We're now able to navigate the full length, yes, and even stand on that windy corner where it meets Boylston Street, without ruining our entire effect by having to clutch our hat! No matter how grand, or how simple the occasion, the white lace dinner dress we saw at Jay's could take it. The one with the little matching jacket that comes off. Just a couple more days of Lamson and Hubbard's Fur Sale. Mammoth-topped short hat pins at Filene's. The ends are protected . . . we wish we could say the same for some of the umbrellas women wield around town!

Janet Treat

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Short Wave Programs

For Saturday, Feb. 26

London—2 p. m.—Morris Band; "In Town Tonight"; "Music Hall"; Variety, GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program, JZK, 19.7 m., 15.16 meg.; JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

Berlin—5 p. m.—"Gaetano Donizetti," opera potpourri. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Budapest—6 p. m.—Hungarian Folksongs. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—"Over the Farm Gate" talk, Prof. J. A. Scott Watson, Oxford. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.3 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6 m., 9.48 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Chamber Music; Elizabeth Lutin: "Famous singers of old:" 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"Research in German Folklore." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9:50 p. m.—Crystal Palace Band; news; announcements; Monologue in melody." GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

For Sunday, Feb. 27

Berlin—11.10 a. m.—Symphonic Concert. DJD, 25.4mz, 11.77meg.

Caracas—3:30 p. m.—Operatic Concert. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Current Topics. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"In the College President's Study"; Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, Colby College. W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

London—6:05 p. m.—"Music of Handel" Kathleen Long, pianist, GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

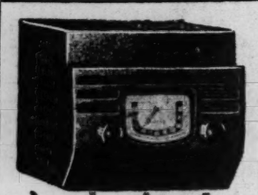
Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian University Choir. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; opera, one act. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Berlin—8.30 p. m.—Ballads of Brahms, Chopin and Loewe. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—9.20 p. m.—Upper Norwood Salvation Army Band. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

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Plant Made of Glass Bricks Attracts Eye in Cambridge

The Real Estate Week

Rising to its full height of four rather conspicuously designed stories on the Cambridge bank of the Charles River, the new, modernistic-appearing laboratory and factory of the Boston Blacking and Chemical Company has held the interest of Boston and Cambridge commuters ever since the structure started to push up from a foundation of sunken piles late last summer.

Motorists along the banks of the Charles have realized that something unusual was being attempted by the architects, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, one of a growing group of New England architectural concerns who believe that the era of glass factories is not only approaching but is actually here. As proof, they point to the new building of the chemical concern which will have more glass bricks sealed in its framework than any other structure in Greater Boston and probably in the Commonwealth.

Great strides made in glass brick construction methods are indicated in the fact that the unique structure will cost no more than a building of a similar size and design built in the conventional way.

First floor workers will obtain 96 per cent of the maximum outside light through glass brick walls that rob the building of nothing that conventional walls provide, while offering privacy, sunlight and a high degree of insulation that conventional walls do not provide.

Its Economic Significance

The modernistic building is expected to be finished by April. Its economic significance to the city of Cambridge on a basis of taxes, prestige and employment is a story in itself. But the architectural significance of helping to pave the way into an era of glass brick factories is viewed with tremendous significance all over New England.

Any day, interested observers can be seen rubbing their hands along the glass bricks, peering intently into the walls as though trying to penetrate the four inches of crystal thickness, or just standing around, pondering the advisability of building a factory of glass. As to this advisability and the future of glass bricks, the files of manufacturers are loaded with arguments answering the recurring question: "Why have glass bricks gained more popular favor than any other type of building material in the last two to three years?"

The chief virtue of glass, they say, is that it lets in light but not sight. And by making the bricks hollow, excellent control is provided against heat in the summer and freezing weather in the winter. Likewise, glass bricks are unbreakable and will not deteriorate, the manufacturers say, because of temperature changes or other ravages of the elements.

Glass bricks are often confused with windows which provide sight, light and ventilation. But because they provide too much ventilation and too much sight, they do not compare with glass bricks which are a wall material and not a wall support, hence must be used in combination with a steel framework. Combined with steel, glass bricks are thoroughly as strong and far more durable than conventional construction, it is claimed.

Refacing ordinary brick walls costs tremendously. That is why downtown Boston buildings are smutty, although once they were fresh white, yellow or red brick. Dirty glass bricks require no more than the play of a strong stream of water to keep them clean.

Heat engineers estimate that 85 per cent of the heat loss in a house or factory goes through the window panes. That is why glass bricks, with vacuums in the center, have gained in popularity as transmitters of light without the necessity for large window spaces. Storm windows, casement sash with detachable frame or double-glazed windows with two sheets of glass between them, provide insulation for the conventional-type windows. This insulation is a component part of the makeup of glass brick construction.

Light Almost Perfect

Whereas the ordinary building lets in only about 50 per cent of the outside light through its windows, the modern structure on the Charles River will obtain 96 per cent of the light on the first floor which is equipped with glass brick walls. Glass bricks are used only on the lower floor, it is said, because privacy from the street was required as well as light. According to contractors, the plans call for housing experimental machinery on the first floor which means precision work requiring a maximum of light.

Coupled with glass bricks and long glass windows above the ground floor, the white brick walls and the circular central tower housing the interior stairways, present a strikingly stylish appearance from the Boston side of the Charles.

Glass brick construction is not wholly new to Greater Boston, although there are only a few pioneering points aside from the construction on the Charles River. One of the outstanding local contributions to glass brick construction is the WEEI broadcasting station near the end of the Revere Beach Parkway.

* * *

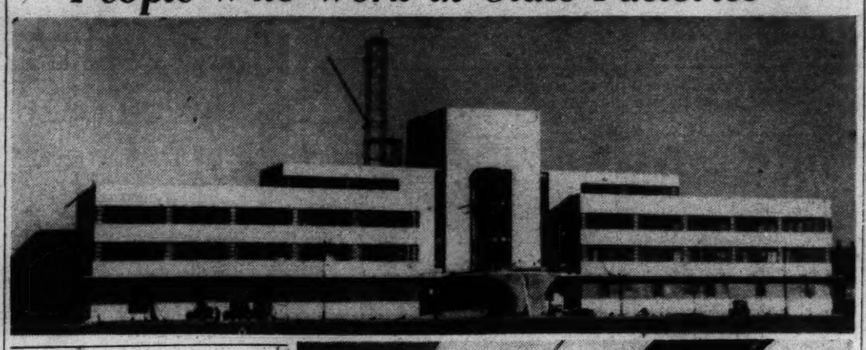
During the last two years, shipments of glass bricks into New England have been almost double those of any two previous years, it is said by glass manufacturers. The largest user of glass bricks in New England is said to be the Nashua Gum Company in Nashua, N. H. Nearly three full freight carloads of glass bricks went into the walls of that plant.

* * *

It is a sharp commentary on the efficiency of American mass production methods that glass brick walls, in less than five years of wholehearted experimentations, can be turned out at costs not exceeding those of the conventional-type construction. That is why the architects are now giving their undivided attention to the unlimited field for architectural splashes opened by glass construction.

W. Clifford Harvey

People Who Work in Glass Factories—





By a Staff Photographer; Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, Architects

Boston Blacking and Chemical Company's New Plant

Building on Bank of Charles River in Cambridge, Entire First Floor Is of Glass Brick Construction and Follows Most Modern Lines in Other Details

Bay State Cities Go Step Nearer To Manager Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

year. Having its inception in Staunton, Va., in 1908, this system of local government has spread until it encompasses a total of 465 cities and seven countries. Eleven cities in 1937 joined the list of those accepting the plan.

"Seventeen of the 94 United States cities with over 100,000 inhabitants are council-manager cities. Municipalities in the population group of 50,000 to 100,000 which operate under the system hold a ratio slightly higher than one in four. The plan has been taken up by 20 cities outside of the United States, 15 of which are in Canada, four in Ireland, and one in Puerto Rico."

Cincinnati is considered the outstanding example of the success of the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government in obtaining fair representation of minorities in the Council, sound administration of city affairs and elimination of machine politics.

Machine Destroyed

Since Cincinnati adopted the City Manager-P. R. plan over a decade ago, municipal control by the Cox-Hynicka machine, which dominated its politics for 40 years, has been destroyed. In the 1921 election, the last under the old system, this G. O. P. machine elected 31 of 32 Councilors. Since the introduction of P. R. the organization or machine has been able to elect no more than four of the nine Council members.

Before the City Manager system, Cincinnati had a skyrocketing tax rate. It now enjoys one of the lowest in the country.

During the six depression years before 1937, the City reduced its total bonded debt by $14,000,000 although it has issued $3,600,000 in new bonds for large public works during that time.

George H. Hallett, Jr., Secretary of the Citizens Union of the City of New York and Associate Secretary of the National Municipal League, pointed out in his book, "Proportional Representation, the Key to Democracy," that "the most heartening part of the Cincinnati story is not the original revolt, but the fact it was lasting. Other cities have had their uprisings, but all too often there has been a relapse at the next election. Those who were united to 'put the rascals out' were united on nothing else. As soon as the 'reformers' started to do anything else, they alienated part of their support, which thereupon went over to the old machine as the only effective alternative.

Voters Given Choice

"In Cincinnati, because of P. R., this picture was changed in two important respects. First the machine opposition, being fully represented, had to take a stand on all problems as they arose and make a record of its own for comparison with that of the majority, instead of waiting on the outside to harvest the fruits of whatever dissatisfaction the majority's decisions might arouse. Secondly, no voter who was dissatisfied with his representation had to go back to the old machine to cast an effective vote. He could vote for another candidate on the Charter ticket whom he thought superior or he could vote safely for an unattached independent, as many did with telling effect in the most recent P. R. election."

Under the legislation proposed by the Special Commission, the City Manager-Proportional Representation is closely coupled with a law passed last year permitting Massachusetts cities and towns to adopt the P. R. system of electing members of the City Council and the School Committee and to elect Mayors by preferential voting. Boston is prohibited from taking advantage of the City Council feature of the bill, but towns are allowed to elect members of the Board of Selectmen by P. R. A bill is now before the Legislature to include Boston in the City Council section.

The Commission decided to adopt the ballot-counting procedure outlined in the present P. R. statute rather than the system presented in the bill submitted to the Commission after the Governor's veto.

Worcester Mayoralty Issue Still Unsettled

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 25 (AP)—Although Mayor John S. Sullivan (D) was defeated for re-election by 92 votes last November, a Supreme Court Master found, he probably can hold office until about May 1, according to Attorney Francis P. McKeon, who said that legal moves before a final Supreme Court decision may consume that much time.

Brighter Peace Outlook Seen

(Continued from Page 9)

until Germany holds economic control of the Balkan countries. These may be linked together in a customs union or perhaps even in a confederation of the United States of Central Europe.

Four-power Grouping

"As regards the other European countries, I look for the formation of a four-power and possibly a five-power grouping, made up of Germany, England, Italy and France, and perhaps Poland. Russia will be left 'out in the cold.' Germany has no territorial designs on France, and both countries have lines of fortifications along their common frontier so nearly impregnable that neither will try to invade the other. If France would renounce her alliance with Russia, Germany would give every guaranty of peace to Europe.

"Italy and England will patch up their difficulties over Spain and Ethiopia in such manner that England will have a clear road to the Red Sea and India and Italy will have access to Ethiopia. France, also a Mediterranean power, will work out the same sort of agreement with Italy. With Germany virtually at the Brenner Pass, for that is what the union between Austria and Germany means, Italy is being forced into a reconciliation with England from which Italy will not be the gainer. Through these various moves the League of Nations will lose prestige, but it is not dead politically. Its major influence, however, will be in the field of economics rather than politics.

"Along economic as well as military lines Germany has grown stronger in the past three years, with France growing weaker and with Italy and England also tending to lose ground. France is growing poorer, for on the basis that her 1929 rate of industrial activity equalled 100, her industrial production was only 67 in 1935 and 70 in each of 1936 and 1937. Her retail prices, on the other hand, have risen from 86 to 111. In other words France is producing practically no more goods than three years ago, but her people are paying more for them. France is no longer a first-rate power.

"In Germany, the price level has held consistenly around 80, but production is up from 94 to 104. Italy is somewhat poorer with the price level up from 70 to 96 and production up from 94 to 107. Her people are beginning to complain about prices. In England production has risen slightly more than prices, but the recent trend has been bad, and unemployment there is increasing, as it is in Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and other smaller countries."

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

dollars per race to enjoy nature's boons of air and sunshine. . . .

"Certainly the working man has a harsh deal, when he has to go to Narragansett Park to get recreation and fresh air and sunshine, and that for a limited number of days in the year."

Judge Dooley for years has been closely associated with former U. S. Senator Jesse H. Metcalf and other dominant figures in the state's Republican party.

Meanwhile, the Racing Association announced it had been successful in obtaining dates for racing meets this year. The State Division of Horse Racing, the Association announced, has approved two meets for the Narragansett track. The first, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 10 will be of 36 days. The second will run from Oct. 10 to Nov. 12, for 30 days.

Efforts of the track management to obtain dates for a spring meet failed. Conferences had been held with directors of other tracks in New England in an effort to avoid overlapping.

Several important changes in the track control were announced this week by the Division of Racing. The aim is to tighten control over the track, Francis J. Kiernan, Chief of the Racing Division explained.

For the coming meets, he said, the State Division will appoint two of the three stewards, two of the three placing judges, two of the three patrol judges and the veterinarian. The State will pay the salaries of these appointees and at the end of the season the State will submit to the track management the bill to cover these salaries. Formerly the State appointed only one steward and the veterinarian and these officials were paid directly by the Track Association.

Laconia

(Continued from Page 9)

season at the base of the hill to accommodate 4,000 spectators at the jumping.

Two sanctioned races are scheduled for Sunday in Massachusetts. They are the Massachusetts State downhill championship on Thunderbolt Trail on Mt. Greylock, at Adams, and Class D and Oldtimers' Races, Ghost and Shadow Trail, Pittsfield, Mass., under the auspices of the Amateur Ski Club of New York. The State junior downhill championship on Mt. Wachusett has been canceled.

The Ski Club Hochgebirge's eighth annual challenge downhill and slalom races, scheduled for tomorrow and Sunday, at Franconia, N. H., have been moved up to the March 13 week-end and combined with the Appalachian Mountain Club's invitation races.

Hurley for Dever As His Successor

Attorney General Paul A. Dever is Gov. Charles F. Hurley's choice for Governor in 1940.

Governor Hurley announced his intention to support the Attorney General at a banquet last night in honor of Mr. Dever given at the Paul A. Dever Club in Worcester. In his address before the club, the Attorney General completely ignored the Governor's reference to him as the 1940 candidate, appealing to the members to work together for the good of the Democratic Party.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Am Shipper	Feb. 25	Liverpool	Mar. 7	Feb. 25 8:00 pm	Feb. 26 7:30 am
‡Rex	Feb. 26	Gibraltar	Mar. 4	Feb. 25 8:00 pm	Feb. 26 9:00 am
*Normandie	Mar. 2	Southampton	Mar. 7	Mar. 1 8 pm	Mar. 2 7 am
&Berengaria	Mar. 3	Cherbourg	Mar. 8	Mar. 1 8 pm	Mar. 3 7 am
‖Pres. Roosevelt	Mar. 3	Cobh	Mar. 9	Mar. 1 8 pm	Mar. 3 8 am
‡Conte Di Savoia	Mar. 2	Gibraltar	Mar. 8	Mar. 2 1 pm	Mar. 2 8 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Mar. 5		Feb. 28 4:00 pm	Feb. 28 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 1		Feb. 24 4 p. m	Feb. 24 7:30 p. m.
Monterey	San Pedro	Mar. 7		Feb. 26 4 p. m	Feb. 26 7:30 p. m.
Manukai	San Francisco	Mar. 15		Mar. 10 4:00 pm	Mar. 10 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Mar. 16		Mar. 11 4:00 pm	Mar. 11 7:30 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. *Except Ireland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. &Special address for Europe only. ‖Ireland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 4:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

R. Parnum, former special counsel for Boston and the Finance Commission, last night addressed West Roxbury citizens in the Robert Gould Shaw School.

"This week," the attorney stated, "Federal agents effected certain arrests of night club and cafe proprietors in a raid in an effort to break up a narcotic ring. The following comment appeared in the press: 'That the ring was able to operate here openly without interference from the Boston Police was attributed to the reported influence of two men in Police Department circles. At least two high Boston Police officials are reported close friends of the two men.'

"This is a serious allegation, Mr. Commissioner, coming from responsible Boston newspapers. What have you to say about it?

"During my address last Sunday I referred to the ugly stories that have been in wide circulation in recent years in reference to political influence in the Police Department. In a public reply the Commissioner called me a publicity seeker. This sems like an echo from the early days of the Dolan case!

"No one respects the average policeman more than I do. My sympathies are all with the humble officer who pounds his beat. However, if only a fraction of the things which the public are saying is true, that man is being hamstrung and the public betrayed."

Bonfire Proposed For Old Schooner

Once known as the "queen among sailing vessels" and valued at $200,000 the 35-year-old, five-masted schooner Cora F. Cressy may soon form a spectacular Atlantic bonfire somewhere off the ship lanes leading to Boston.

Conspicuous for some years as the Show Boat moored at the "New Haven horn" in the harbor, the schooner fell on evil days during the depression and has several times been sold at marshal's sales.

Although its present ownership must be clarified before any action is taken, John Ellis of Boston, who finds himself faced with continuing charges if the boat remains at the wharf, sought a permit from the Government today to allow the vessel to be towed out to sea and burned.

The ship will be ready for its last trip—at the end of a tow rope, and with its masts removed by junk men—in about two weeks, it was stated.

Hospital Porters Sentenced to Jail

Branding the defendants' acts as "a particularly mean and low form of theft, lower than a pickpocket's," Judge Edward T. Broadhurst today sentenced three former transfer porters at Boston City Hospital to serve two years each on indictments charging larceny and conspiracy.

John J. Corcoran of Charlestown and Thomas H. Thornton of East Boston were accused of stealing $15 from David J. (Beano) Breen, the gambler, the night he was brought to the hospital fatally wounded. Francis J. Murphy of Roxbury was accused of stealing $42, a necktie and a $50 tiepin from another patient. All pleaded guilty.

Kelly Demands Hurley Fill Post

Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly today charged that a Lowell District Court vacancy had been promised to at least five different persons, and demanded that Gov. Charles F. Hurley "cease making this post a political football."

The Lieutenant Governor asserted that the Governor planned to hold the vacancy open until after the September primary because, he said in a letter to him, "you want all five factions to assist you."

Mr. Kelly demanded in his letter that Governor Hurley fill the vacancy at next Wednesday's Council meeting, and declared that the Governor had promised politics would not influence judicial appointments.

Lodge

(Continued from Page 9)

tributions, for investment in a safe and broader field under the laws of the various states as they apply to their own fiduciary institutions and practices. To my mind it is only fair that a substantial portion of the funds of a state should be returned for investment to that state. It is unbelievable that the creation of a reserve fund was intended to finance the Government.

"The money which is set aside for old age should be 'nailed down' for old-age benefits and for that purpose only. It should not be used for any other governmental expense. This reserve represents a sacred trust fund and my proposal recognizes this fact."

Proposals to Cut Fish Tariffs Hit

Possible reduction in tariff duties on fish and fishery products in the pending new reciprocal trade agreement with Canada was vigorously assailed by Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, at the annual meeting of that organization at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building last night. It will be "a blow from which the industry will never recover," he said.

Development of the shrimp beds off the New England coast, discovered last year by Johan Hjort, Minister of Fisheries of Norway, was advocated and a National Convention of Fisheries and Allied Industries in Boston Oct. 6 to 8, under the auspices of the Association, was discussed. William S. Wennerberg was nominated for Treasurer, Edmund L. Dunn, Assistant Treasurer and John A. Fulham, Clerk. Election of a President and Vice-President will be made by the Directors.

First Outdoor Asparagus Here

The first 1938 asparagus grown outdoors in the United States to reach Boston this season is offered in three grades—all coming from South Carolina. Bunches weigh two and a half pounds each. Those made up of thin stalks are $1 apiece, a thicker variety is priced at $1.25 a bunch and the best at $1.50. All three are said to be tender and of good flavor.

Meat prices remain about the same, although slight rises may be noted in some cuts of lamb and pork. Legs of lamb are around 30 cents a pound, lamb rib chops from 30 to 35 cents a pound and kidney chops from 45 to 55 cents. Loins of pork, popular for roasting at this season, are offered at from 25 to 28 cents a pound.

Green vegetable prices are lower in some instances. Green and lima beans can be bought for 15 cents a pound, or two for 25 cents. Wax beans are offered at 18 cents a pound and shell beans at 25 cents a pound.

Hothouse cucumbers from Indiana are priced at 15 cents each and hothouse tomatoes at from 50 to 65 cents a pound, with the southern variety in packages at 15 cents a pound. New potatoes from Florida are from five to eight cents a pound for the Red Bliss variety.

At the fish markets haddock roe at 20 cents a pound is popular now. Shad roes are offered at 50 cents to $1.50 a pair. Fresh opened Cotuit oysters are now $1.40 a quart.

Insurance Rates Inquiry Planned

Circumstances under which persons buying fire, theft and collision insurance on automobiles through finanee companies enjoy lower rates than can be obtained by private owners through independent agents, will be examined by a committee of 10 insurance men it was announced by State Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles.

Commissioner DeCelles was advised by C. Arthur Murray, representing the Worcester Board of Underwriters, that finance companies give property coverage for $13, while those who own their cars outright must pay up to $44 for similar coverage obtained from regular agents.

(Continued from Page 9)

stays there for some time after he is eligible for parole."

In connection with the sentence, District Attorney William J. Foley, said:

"While I am District Attorney I intend to put every person convicted of perversion and sex crimes behind the bars for as long a period as the law and the courts will allow.

"I asked for 18 to 20 years 'from and after sentences' for a man already sentenced to life imprisonment, today, and that was done to serve notice that the public is to be protected by placing and keeping this type of criminal in prison where he belongs. By asking for such terms the public is protected not only from these criminals but from soft-hearted public officials who might be tempted to release them on parole."

Johnson Busses To Enter Boston

The State Public Utilities Commission today granted a certificate authorizing Johnson Bus Lines, Inc., to operate their busses serving Milford, Millis, Medfield and Westwood, across the Boston line, and on into the heart of the city at Park Square.

Hitherto passengers have been forced to alight at the Boston-Dedham line at Spring Street and proceed into the center of Boston by street car, elevated and subway.

The busses will not compete with the Boston Elevated by picking up and discharging passengers for journeys within the city limits.

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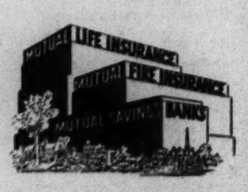
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Red Sox Could Use Experienced Receiver—Bruins Tied—Amateur Hockey Muddle

Cronin Has Only Desautels, Peacock, and Berg Available

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 25—With young George "Skeets" Dickey out of the way as a result of his optional release to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League, the Red Sox catching department is boiled down to three names—Gene Desautels, Johnny Peacock and Moe Berg.

Of course an experienced backstop, modeled along the lines of George Dickey's brother, Bill, or the smooth-working Rick Ferrell, would increase the club's chances of finishing in the first division of the American League. But in Desautels, Peacock and Berg, Manager Joe Cronin has a combination of first class defense and offense, plus experience behind the plate.

Peacock, who topped the .300 batting level at Minneapolis last season before returning to Boston late in the campaign, improved some 50 per cent under Donie Bush. He was extremely awkward at Payne Field last spring. Cronin almost sent him back to the Southern Association with a "No Thank You" tag. But the schooling Peacock absorbed at Minneapolis has put him in line for a first-string spot with the Sox this year.

Although Peacock is still being coached on defense, he already shapes up as a real offensive threat. A left-handed batter, Johnny stepped into nine games in late September and early October during 1937 and came out with a .313 stick average, driving across six runs. He hit safely in the last four games, getting three singles in the final against the Yankees at Yankee Stadium. Among the 10 hits collected in those nine contests were two doubles and a triple.

Moe Berg should be of tremendous value helping to bring along such young Red Sox pitching hopefuls as Emerson Dickman, Charley Wagner, Jim Bagby, and others. The Princeton alumnus appeared in 46 games last year and was Jack Wilson's regular battery mate.

Moe, incidentally, deserves a major portion of the credit for the sudden awakening of young Wilson, who currently is one of the most-sought-after pitchers in the American League. Detroit tried all winter to lure him away from Fenway Park.

Desautels is a weak hitter, finishing the 1937 race several points below .250, but as a handler of pitchers he ranks with the best.

♪ ♪ ♪

Billy Evans, who stayed in Sarasota for more than a week making certain that Payne Field was in big league condition for the arrival of the Red Sox March 2, has left for a visit to Miami. The chief of Boston's minor league connections plans a return, however, after the first squad puts in an appearance.

As the training period approaches, the Red Sox infield stands out as the club's greatest asset. Having conditioned at Hot Springs, Va., for almost two weeks, Jimmy Foxx and Manager Cronin will report here ready to start at top speed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Higgins, the Texan, should have third base to himself again. The second base berth is still in doubt with Eric McNair on the holdout list. However, if little Eric eventually falls in line, he will undoubtedly get the call over young Bobby Doerr.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox outfield combination of Ben Chapman, Roger Cramer and Joe Vosmik is stamped the best in the American League, with the possible exception of the Yankee trio. Also making a strong bid for a regular spot will be the hard-hitting Fabian Gaffke, who had trouble getting started at Fenway Park in '37.

♪ ♪ ♪

Those young pitchers from Little Rock, Minneapolis and Hazelton will be the leading attraction through the training routine. If two or three of them make the grade, the Sox are prepared to climb.

Quadrangular Records

Shot Put
49ft. 5⅝in. by W. D Wood, Cornell, 1936.

Weight Throw
54ft. 9¼in. by A. J Loeb, Yale, 1936.

50-Yard Dash
5.5s. by M. G. Green, Harvard, 1936 (in trial heat).

45-Yard Hurdles
5.8s. by M. G. Green, Harvard, 1936.

300-Yard Run
No Quadrangular Meet Record; Triangular Record: 33s. by N. Phillips Dodge, Harvard, 1932.

600-Yard Run
No Quadrangular Record; Triangular Record 1m. 15 01s. by J. M. Morse, Harvard, 1933.

Mile Run
4m. 19.6s by H. W. Welch, Cornell, 1937.

Broad Jump
24ft. 1⅜in. by M. G. Green, Harvard, 1936.

One Mile Relay
3m. 25s. by Dartmouth (P. H. Gorman, Jr., R. Hatch, J. E. Foster, J. R. Hoffstetter), 1937.

Two-Mile Run
9m. 35.2s. by H. H. Cornell, Cornell, 1937.

Two Mile Relay
7m. 59.6s by Harvard (R. Brayton, J. C. Bradley, R. A. Brayton, A. C. Northrop), 1937.

High Jump
6ft. 3in by J. Badman, Yale, 1937.

Pole Vault
13ft. 6in by W. H. Harding, Yale, 1933.

Freshman 50-Yard Dash
5.6s. by N. S. Kerr, Yale, 1936.

Freshman Mile Relay
3m. 30s by Harvard (S. Hoar, J. M. Fernald, T. H. Macdonald, J. D. Lightbody, Jr.), 1937.

British to Seek Reconsideration Of Olympic Site

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The British Amateur Athletic Association, which recently decided to boycott the Olympic Games at Tokyo in 1940, will ask the International Amateur Athletic Federation to take similar action at the Federation's fourteenth congress in Paris Feb. 28 and March 1.

After a report on Japan's preparations for the 1940 Olympiad has been made at the Congress, the British delegates, E. J. Holt and H. M. Abrahams, will ask the Congress to reconsider the suitability of Tokyo as a site for the program in view of the far eastern war.

A boycott of the games by the I. A. A. F. would be a serious blow, because of the extent of the Federation's influence and because I. A. A. F. rules dominate the Olympics.

The Federation also will be asked to confirm 17 new world records, including four by Americans.

The four Americans and the world records are Ralph H. Metcalfe's 10.3s., for the 100-meter dash, set at Cologne, Germany, on Aug. 10, 1936, and equaled two days later at Bochum, Germany, by Jesse Owens. Glenn V Cunningham's 1m. 49.7s., for 800 meters, set at Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 20, 1936; and the University of Southern California relay team's 3m. 11.6s., for the mile, set at Fresno, Calif., on May 15, 1936.

The listed world record for 100 meters now is 10.3s., held jointly by Metcalfe, Eddie Tolan and Eulace Peacock of the United States; Christian Berger of Holland, and Percy Williams of Canada. Thomas Hampson of Great Britain and California's Ben Eastman share the recognized 800-meter record of 1m. 49.8s., and the listed mile-relay record, 3m. 12.6s., was set by a Stanford University foursome, with Eastman as anchor man, in 1931.

Figure Skaters Begin Competition for Titles

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (AP) — Eighty amateur skaters began competition today for 10 titles in the annual United States figure skating championships.

Robin Lee, of Chicago, an Olympic team member, sought to extend his reign as men's senior champion for a third year. Competing against him are Earle C. Reiter, of St. Paul, runner-up last year; William F. Nagle, of New York, and Ollie Haupt, Jr., of St. Louis.

Five contestants fought for the women's singles title. The closely-rated contenders are Audrey Peppe, of New York; Jane Vaughn, of Philadelphia, and Joan Tozzer, Polly Blodget and Katherine Burbrow, all of Boston.

Big Green Hopes in Quadrangular Meet



Ralph W. Brown
Capt. Johnny Donovan and (Inset) Bill Watson, Both Hurdlers, Although Donovan Also Can Run the 300

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 — Harvard continues to dominate the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association, with its freestyle pair, Charles C. Hutter, Jr., and William Kendall, in sprints and relays, furnishing the greater part of their points. Last week end in conquering Dartmouth, the Cantabs won all but one of the nine events, establishing new pool records in four of them, and forcing the lone winner for the home team to establish a new Dartmouth record in the breaststroke.

The whole performance of the team so far is remarkable. In the three league meets in which they have participated, they have lost only three individual events, out of 21, and lead the league with a total of 164 points, made in three meets. Hutter has the fastest time of the season in both the 50 and 100-yard freestyle, and Kendall in the furlong freestyle. While Graham Cummin, in the backstroke, has not yet made the best time, he has won the event in each meet, as well as participating on the medley-relay team which holds the best record. The weakest member of the team appears to be the breaststroke leader, Dario Berizzi, who has lost twice, in individual races, yet he also is a member of the medley-relay team which holds the best record.

Columbia Causes Surprise

One of the other three teams previously unbeaten was compelled to lower its colors over the week end, when the U. S. Naval Academy swimmers were defeated by Columbia down at Annapolis, 45 points to 30, causing much surprise, as the Middies had previously scored over Pennsylvania, which had decisively defeated the Morningside natators. John Vergelchik, a newcomer on the Lion's team, who had been beaten in all of his previous starts, suddenly developed into a sprinter of value, winning both the 50 and 100, and playing a large part in capturing the freestyle relay.

Pennsylvania, though headed by the leading scorer of the season, Paul Williams, who has a total of 47 points in five meets, was compelled to bow to Princeton, in the pool of the latter, also at 45 to 30. This was chiefly due to the supremacy of the two backstroke stars of Princeton—Al Van de Weghe, and Kenneth Torrington—and Richard Hough, who holds the record in the breaststroke for the season. Williams split his sprints with Henry Van Oss, Princeton, who stands second in individual scores, ahead of Hutter, but the Pennsylvanian also brought in his freestyle relay team victor, thus lessening the margin of victory.

Yale Meets Dartmouth

Yale, also undefeated, which had a rest last week, will have a chance to overtake Harvard which is idle, so far as league encounters are concerned, when Dartmouth visits it at New Haven. Princeton will try to gain the lead by defeating Navy at Annapolis, while Pennsylvania has Columbia for a visitor, and will try to crawl out of the cellar position at the expense of the Lions, who are one meet ahead.

Meantime, the other swimming teams that received invitations last week to take part in the individual championships of the Eastern Association at the Harvard Pool on March 18, are busy with their own competitions, and the times, while hardly up to the records of the Eastern stars, are in many cases well ahead of the limits fixed for qualification. Amherst, Lehigh, Rutgers and Union all won their meets by considerable margins, while Yale won from Cornell by the popular score of 45 to 30.

The most sensational result of the week end was the termination of the long record of the Michigan swimmers, which has run since 1930, by the team of Ohio State, at Columbus. It was not only the first dual-meet loss in the eight years for the Wolverines, but the first Buckeye victory in the long history of their encounters. The score was 47 to 37.

Hillman Will Juggle Men In Effort to Retain Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 25—Clipped in the wings by the loss of Dick Hawkes, two-miler, Johnny Johnson, sprinter, Jim Parks and Steve Adams, shot-putters, and possibly Robin Hartmann, hurdler, Dartmouth's track forces led by Capt. Jack Donovan will make a determined bid to retain the Green's Quadrangular meet title, won last year in the Boston Garden, Saturday night.

Coach Harry Hillman revealed that the loss of Johnson and Hawkes was a real blow to his team's hopes of withstanding the favored Cornell squad and the equally dangerous entries of Harvard and Yale. Johnson was almost a sure point winner in the sprints and Hawkes was secretly looked upon by Hillman for an upset in the two-mile despite the competition and his own inexperience in varsity races of this caliber.

The Indian tracksters are still hopeful, however, that they will cut a wide figure in the meet regardless of these unforeseen handicaps.

Donovan Carries Load

Captain Donovan planned to carry the Dartmouth colors in the 50 and 300-yard dashes and in the broad jump event, but the possible absence of Hartmann in the hurdles may change matters. Coach Hillman still intends to withhold his ace hurdler for the dashes unless at the last minute the Dartmouth point total does not seem to warrant Donovan's passing up an event that he is practically a certainty to win.

One of Dartmouth's outstanding lights of the meet may well be junior Jud Foster, who will run in the special 600-yard run. Foster improved tremendously last spring as a quarter-miler, and, although his capabilities were somewhat overshadowed by Johnny Donovan, his consistent 400 races under 50 seconds make him a man to consider in this event.

King Defends Crown

The Big Green's entries in the broad jump wil be led by Warren King, defending champion, in the 45-yard hurdles by Bill Watson, in the pole vault by Ulysses Wharton and Bill Bailey, in the high jump by Bill Cuffe, and in the mile by Stew Whitman.

If Dartmouth is to score heavily at all, the brunt of the tallying will have to be done by these men in their events.

The loss of Parks and Adams through probationary action deprived the Indians of strength in the weight events that was none too strong in the beginning, and neither of the relay teams, the mile or the two mile, figure as point getters for the Indian cause.

Breaks May Decide

Realizing that the Quad meet is notoriously a meet that goes one way or the other on the breaks, the Green spike men will go out from the first gun trying to annex as many points as possible in their better events.

On paper Cornell stands as the favorite to win the meet for the Big Red's well-balanced squad has potential point winners in every event Yale is also expected to make its annual bid for the title and Harvard and Dartmouth rate as the long shot entries.

In the words of Coach Hillman, "All four teams work for themselves as well as for each other in a round about way and this factor makes the Quad meet one of the most difficult of all track contests to predict."

Canadiens Win More Respect For Play-Offs

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	5	9	110	70	57
Rangers	22	5	12	122	74	49
Chicago	11	9	21	79	118	31
Detroit	9	10	20	75	102	28
Canadian Division						
Toronto	19	8	12	113	99	46
Canadiens	16	9	14	102	103	41
Americans	13	9	14	75	75	35
Montreal	10	5	24	81	113	25

Results Feb. 24
Boston 1, Canadiens 1 (overtime).
Rangers 6, Chicago 3.
Detroit 2, Montreal 2 (overtime).

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The other day this writer stressed the possibility of Canadiens being the team to create an upset in the coming play-offs, and last night's one-all tie with the Bruins certainly takes nothing away from such a possibility. The tie halted the Boston winning streak at seven-straight games.

These two teams have finished playing each for the season all even. Canadiens won two, Boston two, and there were two ties. Taking into consideration that the Frenchmen have faced the locals in the last two encounters minus Babe Siebert and Toe Blake, two valuable members of the club, and yet lost only 1-0 in overtime here and tied 1-1, last night, Canadiens must be regarded with respect.

Strange as it may seem, Canadiens all season have had more trouble with Montreal, Detroit and Chicago, the lowly teams, than with the Bruins, Rangers, Leafs, and Americans. Cecil Hart, manager, has pointed his team for the coming play-offs and they have perfected a defense that is no simple problem to solve. They might do much better than most fans think they will.

Rangers shook their losing streak at three by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 6 to 3, last night, and the defeat hurt the Hawks' chances of retaining third place in the American group. Detroit pulled up to within three points of the Hawks when they tied Maroons, two-all.

The locals do not play again until next Tuesday when the Detroit Wings invade. The Wings have shown improvement in the late stages of the season and if the Hawks falter much more the Stanley Cup champions will beat them out for the play-offs. This is Bill Stewart's first year as big league hockey manager and his Boston friends will be pulling for the Bruins to whip the Detroiters here Tuesday.

This will be the first week end in sometime that the Bruins have been idle. Americans are playing Maroons at Montreal tomorrow night and Rangers are at Toronto. Sunday night will see three games, Maroons at Americans, Rangers at Chicago and Canadiens at Detroit.

The veteran Roy Goldsworthy is proving the fair-haired boy of the Bruins. His goals and assists have been largely responsible for the latest streak of the Bruins. He beat Canadiens down here in the 1-0 overtime struggle and he figured prominently in the Ranger series, won by the locals. Last night he scored the one goal for the locals.

Waldo Golf Medalist

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 25 (AP) —C. Gilbert Waldo of Detroit posted a three-over-par 74 yesterday to win medalist honors in the 18-hole qualifying round for the mid-ocean invitation golf tournament. Babe Ruth, the ex-home run king of baseball and runner up in last year's tournament, blew up with a big 11 on the fifth hole and finished with a 91, failing to qualify in the championship flight. He drove three balls into the water on the fifth. S. N. Pierson of Stamford, Conn., finished third with a 78.

Olympic Situation Still In Question on Play-Offs

The muddled situation concerning the Boston Olympics and the Quebec Provincial Hockey League playoffs has become so muddled, that the local hockey fans' hats are spinning atop their heads. The latest—though not guaranteed more than an hour or two—is that the local hockey team will be here this week end for the national A. A. U. hockey championships.

With each communication from the Quebec officials it becomes more and more apparent that they are desirous of having the Olympics in the play-off, but that they do not want the locals to win. Having the Boston team in there adds prestige and increased profits, but the thoughts of the league title coming to Boston is providing numerous obstacles.

Manager Walter Brown really would like to straighten out the situation with the Quebec officials, but he feels their various protests, reconciliation gestures, and requests have been too ridiculous to fathom or tolerate.

The latest communication from Canada this morning stated that the Valleyfield protest had been withdrawn since the Olympics were willing to drop the Sunday and Saturday games played here in which Ted Frazier tended goal. Then they offered the dates of this Sunday and next Tuesday for games in Quebec. They also insisted that a flat guarantee of $700 be paid them for any more games here and that if a fifth contest is necessary, it be played in Valleyfield. Referees from Montreal were sought for that game. In answer to all this Walter Brown has wired back:

P. Horace Bovin, president,
Quebec Provincial Hockey League:
Your sporting gesture as far as referees, dates, and financial arrangements go, ridiculous as well you know. If you want the series that badly why not forfeit in favor of Valleyfield. Wish you would explain why we pay flat rate and you do not? Original terms of referees and guarantees as well as three games to be played here in Boston, still stand with us.
(Signed) Walter Brown.

Possibly after lunch there will be a new angle, but that is all there is to offer in the way of news going to press. W. M.

Americans to Have Chance to Compare Football Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—With the coming of the famous Cambridge University Rugby football team on March 21 for a five-game tour which opens against Yale on March 23 in the Yale Bowl and winds up at the Polo Grounds on April 9 against the pick of the East, American football fans will be able to study the marked similarity between Rugby and American football.

The same goal posts are used in rugger and the ball, though slightly larger, is the same shape. There are 15 men on a rugger team—eight forwards, two halfbacks, four three-quarter backs and a fullback. No "time out" is permitted, not even for injuries.

The forward pass is barred in Rugby and so is interference. A touchdown is called a try and counts three points. If converted into a goal an additional two points are scored. Downs are replaced in Rugger by scrums, when the opposing forward lines, with arms locked in a three-two-three formation shove against each other with their shoulders as the ball is placed midway between the two teams. Possession of the ball in a scrum is gained by whichever team succeeds in hooking it. Only feet may be used in the scrum.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Scranton (Penna.) franchise in New York-Pennsylvania League purchased by Boston Bees.

Three Years Ago

Walter Hagen, with 280, won $3,000 Gasparilla open for his first golf tournament victory in two years.

Fourteen Teams To Be in Action Over Week End

Fourteen Harvard athletic teams will be in action tomorrow, one of the heaviest Saturday schedulings of the winter season. Six of the teams will compete in home meets and eight of them will be away. Additionally there will be a Water Carnival sponsored by the Harvard Athletic Association conducted in the Harvard Pool starting at 8 p. m.

Highlighting the home schedulings are the participation of the varsity and freshman track teams in the Third Annual Quadrangular Meet to be contested at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. The freshman basketball team will play Tabor Academy tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 p. m. and the varsity squash team will meet Princeton at 2:30 p. m. The freshman swimming team has a dual meet with Andover in the Harvard Pool at 3 p. m.

Featuring the away schedule will be the varsity, junior varsity, and freshman hockey games with Yale at New Haven, and the varsity basketball game with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The basketball game is one of the most important of the year for the Harvard team which is in second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League and challenging Dartmouth for the leadership. Additionally, the varsity wrestling team will meet Princeton at Princeton, the varsity polo team plays Yale at New Haven, and the varsity and freshman fencing teams have matches with similar Technology teams at Technology.

A. A. U. Distance Runs

Only one date remains to be settled for the various national A. A. U. long-distance running championships for 1938. Three races are scheduled for New England territory, the 15-kilometer will be held at Norwich, Conn.; the 25- and 30-kilometer affairs at Beverly and Greenfield, Mass., respectively.

The date unsettled is that for the national marathon championship. This race was awarded to the Metropolitan group at the national convention in Boston, but as yet the Metropolitan body has not set a date. The dates and places approved:

May 30—15 kilometers at Norwich, Conn.
June 25—20 kilometers at Amsterdam, N. Y.
Aug. 27—25 kilometers at Beverly, Mass.
Oct. 12—30 kilometers at Greenfield, Mass.
Nov. 13—Junior Cross Country at St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 27—Senior Cross Country at Newark, N. J.

Three Brilliant Horsemen



Carroll Photo Service
Members of the Midwick Country Club Polo Team Which Lost to "Old Westbury," United States Open Champions, Left to Right—Eric Pedley, Aiden Roark, and Capt. C. T. L. (Pat) Roark

Sporting Around the Hub

Olympics in A. A. U

With 15 teams scheduled to compete in the National A. A. U. hockey championships at the Boston Arena between tomorrow afternoon and Sunday night, amateur hockey fans should get their fill of hockey. There will be seven games played on Saturday, four on Sunday morning, two Sunday afternoon, and the final Sunday night. This means that the champion team will be called upon to play three games on Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Olympics, defending champions, will start the play against the Cochituate Hockey Club at 1 o'clock Saturday. At the present writing there are four outstanding teams, including the Olympics, which, according to Charlie Gorman, headman of the series, should produce the fireworks. The Brock-Hall Club from Connecticut, the Massena All-Stars, champions of the Adirondack district, and the St. Nicks from New York are expected to threaten the Olympics' N. E. A. A. U. crown.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although there are three games scheduled tomorrow night in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, none of them will have any bearing on the Three-I League championship. Toronto, which is holding third place by the slim margin of one point, meets the last-place University of Montreal; Harvard travels to New Haven for its annual game with Yale; and Dartmouth, Quadrangular League champion, meets Princeton.

♪ ♪ ♪

The crucial game in the Three-I League circuit is scheduled for next Monday night when McGill, defending title holder, plays Toronto at Montreal. The Redmen need only one victory of their remaining two games to clinch the championship for the second straight year and, from all appearances, Toronto will not be strong enough to put a crimp in McGill's hopes. On March 7 McGill plays Montreal, but it is a foregone conclusion that the Redmen will have no trouble winning this game in as much as Montreal has lost eight out of nine league affairs played this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Queen's University, which holds second place, has finished its season with eight victories and two defeats. The Queen's team handed McGill its only defeat in two years of league play.

With the Quadrangular League championship settled, Harvard will try and atone for a poor season by making it two-straight over Yale. The Eli have shown flashes of power during the season and may upset the Crimson. Whatever happens, followers may be assured of an interesting series.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League goes into action tomorrow night with three important games scheduled. League leading Dartmouth plays at Columbia; Harvard meets Pennsylvania on the latter's court; while Princeton goes to Cornell.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brown will make its first stand in dual track competition under Coach Mal Williams tomorrow when the Bruin varsity and freshman teams face Northeastern in a double meet on the new board track on Aldrich Field. Ken Clapp, Brown's brilliant sprinter, will not compete due to an injury received in the Prout meet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brown's varsity basketball team moves in on Tufts College tomorrow night. Henry Platt, the Bruin's high scoring forward who has scored 303 points in 14 games, will pair with Leonard Campbell, seventh high scorer in New England with 131 points, at the forward posts. There will be a preliminary game between the freshman fives of the two colleges.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gerry Desrosiers, Boston University's brilliant co-captain and one of the outstanding wings in college hockey, will return to action tomorrow night when the Terriers meet their last New England Intercollegiate Hockey League opponent in Boston College. Desrosiers has been sidelined because of a knee injury.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Terriers have not been defeated in their last eight games. They have beaten Brown, Boston College, Middlebury, New Hampshire, Army, and M. I. T. Colby and New Hampshire have held them to tie scores, however.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tomorrow night's game is of decided importance to B. U. A tie or victory over the Eagles automatically gives them the league title. A loss means that they will probably have to share the league leadership with New Hampshire.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Topping Off the Meal With an Attractive Sweet

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Desserts Call for a Knowledge of Meal Planning

They Must Be Fitted Into the Rest of the Menu. Final Lesson in This Series Deals With Simple Ones

Elementary Cookery—12

By Hannah Dutaud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There was never a time when the art of dessert making was more appreciated than it is today. It is recognized that this branch of cookery should include a thorough knowledge of meal planning; correct measuring and blending of materials; also perfect baking. This understanding is necessary in order to plan desserts which fit into the general plan of the meals as well as ones that are attractive, colorful and nutritive.

In no other department of cookery is refinement more quickly discerned than in the preparation of dainty and simple desserts. The climax of the family meal should express the essence of perfect cookery and simplicity. It is said that "Simplicity is one of man's greatest gifts." Simplicity and refinement are indeed potent factors in the planning of meals and the preparation of dainty desserts.

Progress in Planning

Much progress has been made in the past years in the planning of meals and the refining of cookery. If comparisons were made between the menus of today and those of years past, the change for the better would be quickly noticed, in that fewer puddings and pies are served while fruits and ices are more generally used. Fruits, either fresh or cooked, and refreshing ices are always acceptable.

It is commendable to know how to prepare many dishes well; and to know how to assemble them at the right moment is in itself a study. There are many things which may be prepared in advance, and desserts, which for the most part are served cold, are one of them.

One's likes and dislikes, or desires instead of needs, should not govern one's choice of desserts. If they do, good meals are often brought to a conclusion with desserts far too rich, which results in lack of appreciation for these tempting dishes.

Only Simple Kinds at First

In this series we began our discussions of cookery from the very foundation, and the purpose has been to have each step one of progress and to give you definite rules upon which to base your work. The recipes and instruction are elementary. And now to conclude our work we take up the subject of desserts, which is always considered advanced cookery. However, this article deals with the simplest kinds of desserts. Though simple, great care must be exercised in their making. Indeed, it would be quite impossible to prepare the appetizing dainties which are served at the conclusion of a meal unless one understood something of the science of cookery.

Families, as well as countries, have a standard number of desserts which appear and reappear often without much thought being given to their composition. This is permissible if desserts are of a simple nature such as those served on the European Continent, which include: custards, creams and gâteau au riz (rice cakes) served with caramel sauce, fruit sauce, or stewed fruit. These desserts, while they appear very frequently, one never seems to tire of, because they are so perfectly made and never too rich to be enjoyed after a heavy dinner. This illustrates the art of good cooking and flavoring, to be able to serve repeatedly these dishes and have them always welcome.

The second part of this lesson follows.

Custard, Blancmange, Gelatin

Being the Second Section of Lesson 12

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Custards, blancmange, tapioca cream, gelatins, ices and ice creams are classed as light desserts which are easily made and not costly.

In the second article of this series, directions were given for making and baking custards. It was explained that custards, to be palatable and have a velvety texture, should be baked at the lowest possible degree of heat and cooked in individual custard cups since it is difficult to serve a custard attractively when it has been baked in one large dish. Baked custards consist of milk, eggs, sugar, salt and seasoning. They may be flavored with vanilla, nutmeg, maple syrup, caramel or chocolate.

If one follows these instructions carefully, also those given for blancmange, tapioca cream and gelatin, one will have no difficulty in obtaining a smooth velvety texture in making these desserts. These dishes, which are so exquisite when well made, may, if too much cornstarch, tapioca or gelatin is used, become tough and leathery. The same care and accurate measuring is necessary in making these desserts as was required in sauce making.

Blancmange and tapioca cream will always be creamy and have a feathery texture if the right amount of cornstarch or tapioca is used. When the creams are cooked they should be slowly folded into the beaten egg whites, then thoroughly chilled before serving.

Blancmange

1¼ cups of liquid
1 tablespoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
Speck of salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Place 1 cup milk in double boiler. Mix cornstarch, sugar and salt together. Dissolve these with ¼ cup milk; add yolk of egg and vanilla; then stir well into the mixture. Slowly add this to the scalded milk and cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from fire. Beat white of egg until stiff but not dry. Then slowly fold into the custard mixture. Pour into molds which have been rinsed in cold water; then chill. Blancmange may be flavored with vanilla, caramel, or chocolate.

One square melted chocolate stirred into the blancmange before the egg white is added will be sufficient to flavor this amount of custard.

Orange blancmange is made by following the above directions using 1 cup of orange juice instead of the milk, and dissolving the cornstarch and sugar with ¼ cup cold water. Two or three drops of lemon juice should be used in place of vanilla in the orange blancmange.

Tapioca Cream

Tapioca cream is made somewhat like blancmange. The proportions are the same, however this custard requires longer cooking and the thickening agent is mixed in the beginning with the cup of cold milk.

1¼ cups cold milk
1 tablespoon tapioca
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
Speck salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Mix tapioca with 1 cup cold milk, place in double boiler and cook for 15 minutes stirring it occasionally. Mix sugar and salt together, dissolve with ¼ cup cold milk, add yolk of egg. Mix well; then add slowly to the hot tapioca in double boiler. Stir well, then remove from fire and add vanilla. Beat white of egg till light; slowly fold into the tapioca mixture; then place in wet molds and chill thoroughly before serving.

Gelatins

Gelatins enter into the preparation of many desserts, salads, and meat dishes. The only value in using this substance is because it has the capacity to solidify a given amount of liquid. It also helps in varying the appearance of desserts made with milk, cream, eggs, or fruit juices.

The rule for making gelatin dishes is simple and accurate. Mistakes need not occur if one follows it exactly. The formula may be varied in many ways by using different flavors and also by adding milk, eggs, or cream to increase the food value.

Gelatin is soluble in cold water, not in boiling water.

Gelatin should not be placed over direct flame and allowed to boil, as this destroys its gelatinous qualities.

To Make a Gelatin Base

1 tablespoon gelatin
4 tablespoons cold liquid (milk or water)
1 cup scalded liquid (milk, fruit juice or meat broth)
Speck salt
Flavoring or seasoning

Dissolve gelatin in 4 tablespoons cold water. (Let stand about 5 minutes.) Bring liquid to scalding point, add seasoning or flavoring. Remove from fire, add dissolved gelatin to scalded liquid. Stir well, then place in pan of ice water. When partly jellied, add whipped cream or beaten egg whites, or fruit, meat or vegetables, according to recipe used.

The mixture should be partly jellied before the solids are added, otherwise the gelatin will consist of a layer of solid materials and one of clear gelatin.

In preparing aspic jelly for fruits, vegetables or meat dishes, the aspic should be highly seasoned. When using cold meat or fish stock which is partly jellied, the amount of gelatin used in preparing the aspic base should be slightly reduced.

The juice of 1 lemon is sufficient to flavor 1 cup of lemon aspic jelly.

Lemon aspic, which forms the basis of many vegetable and fruit dishes, is made in the following way:

Dissolve 1 tablespoon gelatin in ¼ cup cold water. Squeeze juice of 1 lemon, strain, and pour in a glass measuring cup; fill cup with cold water. Bring this to boiling point, sweeten to taste and add speck of salt. Then pour over dissolved gelatin. A little green coloring may be added. This improves the appearance of the aspic.

The aspic must be partly jellied before the solids, such as fruit, vegetable or meat, are added.

Spanish cream, Bavarian cream, and Charlotte Russe have a gelatin base and the same gelatin rule applies to all three desserts as well as to endless other dishes made with gelatin.

Spanish cream contains gelatin, milk, eggs, sugar, flavoring and salt.

Bavarian cream contains gelatin and a liquid, either milk or fruit juice, and heavy cream.

Charlotte Russe contains gelatin, and milk, eggs, and cream. The liquid used in preparing the charlotte is liquid custard. (This is made with egg yolks and milk.) The hot custard is poured over dissolved gelatin and then cooled. When mixture begins to thicken, it is beaten with a rotary egg beater and when fluffy, the whipped cream is added; then the charlotte is ready to mold.

Bavarian cream and Charlotte Russe are made the same way; the only difference is in the liquid used. Both require the same amount of cream. To each cup of liquid add 1 cup of cream. (Measured before it is whipped.)

The following quantities will serve 6 people:

Spanish Cream

1 tablespoon gelatin dissolved in ¼ cup cold water
1 egg
1 cup scalded milk
Sweeten and flavor to taste
Speck of salt

Bavarian Cream

1 tablespoon gelatin dissolved in ¼ cup cold water
1 cup scalded liquid, either milk or fruit juices
Sweeten and flavor to taste
Speck of salt
1 cup heavy cream

Charlotte Russe

1 tablespoon gelatin dissolved in ¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot liquid custard
Flavor to taste
1 cup heavy cream

The beaten whites of the eggs may be added to the whipped cream. This gives a fluffy texture to the charlotte.

Lemon Aspic

1 tablespoon gelatin dissolved in ¼ cup cold water
Juice of 1 lemon
Sufficient cold water to fill 1 cup
Sugar to taste
Speck salt
Few drops green coloring

Gelatin dishes can be made very attractive when molded in large molds or individual ones. The inside of molds used for dessert gelatins may be decorated with sliced fruit, cake or lady fingers. For salads, fish, and meat dishes, the molds may be decorated with asparagus tips, pimientoes, slices of hard boiled egg, or sliced stuffed olives.

The third part of this lesson gives you recipes for some old favorites

Correction to Be Made In Lesson 11

In spite of reading back in proof with original copy (at every stage of preparation) each recipe published on this page at all times, the fact that the amount of butter was omitted from the Mahogany Cake given by Miss Dutaud in her Lesson 11 last Friday was not caught in time. Happily you probably have realized the omission and waited for this word; for the recipe distinctly said "Cream butter thoroughly," even though it did not tell how much. We give you the recipe as it should have been, and hope you will paste it on top of the incorrect one in your scrapbooks.—Editor of the Women's Pages.

Mahogany Cake

⅔ cup cocoa
½ cup hot water
½ cup butter
1½ cups light brown sugar
2 eggs (well beaten)
½ teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
2⅔ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix cocoa and hot water together. Let cool. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar slowly, then beaten eggs. Next add cocoa mixture and vanilla. Last add dry ingredients, which have been sifted together, alternately with the milk. Pour into greased layer pans or square loaf pan and bake very slowly. (275°F.)

Work

As an Adventure in Homemaking

This is the poem referred to by Miss Dutaud in today's cooking lesson. It is included in the collection "Music and Other Poems," by Henry van Dyke, published by Scribners. In reprinting it here we offer it as good reading for those experiencing "adventures in homemaking."

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

Henry van Dyke

Some Old Favorites

Part 3 of Lesson 12

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fruit Dishes

These are old favorites that find a warm welcome when served for luncheon or dinner. Surely, nothing could be more agreeable than old-fashioned Apple Betty and Apple Snow when served with cream or custard sauce.

A Word of Advice: Until you are confident that you have progressed beyond the elementary stage in cookery, let us again advise you not to venture upon projects that might tax your ability to carry them to a satisfactory conclusion. It is possible to express simplicity and refinement in the preparation of an Apple Betty or a custard, as well as in the serving of a Soufflé.

Cooking that is done with love and assurance must comfort those who partake of it. One of the retiring presidents of the American Home Economics Association said in a recent address: "It's more important that a child eat in happiness than that he have his full quota of orange juice." This applies not only to the child but to adults also; as they, too, respond to the thought around them. Since cooking is a necessary activity which concerns every household, why not let this work be a joyous experience?

Whether baking bread, preparing vegetables, or making a salad, one's work should be approached with interest and freshness of thought. This quality of thought will enable one, sooner or later, to excel not only in the preparation of desserts and the making of cakes, but in all branches of cookery.

There is absolutely nothing monotonous about perfect cookery, and where there is simplicity and beauty there is no drudgery. When work is actuated by love and true sense of service the result must bless one's family. Henry Van Dyke beautifully expresses this in his poem called "Work."

Apple Snow

3 medium apples
3 egg whites
3 tablespoons confectionery sugar
Speck salt
½ teaspoon lemon juice

Peel and grate apples. Cover at once with enough sugar to sweeten to taste. Beat whites of eggs in a large bowl until very stiff; add confectionery sugar, salt and lemon juice. Then slowly add the grated apple pulp to the egg whites; beat until very stiff with a large flat wire egg beater.

Place apple snow in individual glass dishes and pour some ice cold custard sauce over it and top each dish with whipped cream. (Serves 10)

Note: This dessert is delicious made with apricots instead of grated apples. Soak dried apricots for several hours, cook and sweeten to taste. Drain thoroughly and put through a sieve. Use ½ cup pulp and ½ teaspoon lemon juice to 3 egg whites.

Prune pulp may also be used. In this case the lemon juice is omitted. Use egg yolks to prepare the Liquid Custard Sauce according to recipe given in second article of this series.

Old Fashioned Bread Pudding

3 cups fresh bread cubes (free from crust)
2 eggs
3 cups milk
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup raisins
Speck nutmeg
3 tablespoons melted butter

Place bread cubes in baking dish. Sprinkle melted butter on the bread and add the raisins. Beat eggs slightly, add milk and rest of ingredients and pour over bread. Place pan in container of boiling water and bake in moderate oven 45 minutes. (375° F.) Serve with cream.

Apple Betty

2 cups bread crumbs (from center of loaf)
½ cup melted butter
2 cups tart apples (sliced very thin)
½ cup sugar
3 tablespoons cold water
2 tablespoons lemon juice
⅓ cup chopped almonds
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg

Mix bread crumbs with melted butter; cover buttered baking dish with ⅓ of the crumbs, then add a layer of apples and ½ of the other ingredients and then crumbs. There should be two layers of apples and three of crumbs. Add the cold water. Bake for 50 minutes in moderate oven. (375° F.) Serve with hard sauce or cream.

Apple or Peach Cobbler

4 cups peaches or apples
1½ cups sugar
1½ cups water
2 tablespoons butter
1 egg
½ cup milk
1 cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder

Peel apples or peaches; cut the fruit in medium size pieces and cover with 1 cup sugar and the water. Bake in covered shallow baking dish until fruit is partly tender. Cream butter, add ½ cup sugar, the well beaten egg and the milk. Last add the dry ingredients sifted together. Mix thoroughly. Pour over hot fruit in the baking dish. Bake 25 minutes in quick oven. (400° F.) Serve with cream.

Hot Fudge Pudding

½ cup sugar
⅓ cup butter
1 egg
½ cup milk
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 squares chocolate
½ cup pastry flour
½ teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter thoroughly and slowly add sugar, and the beaten egg, milk, and mix well. Add flour and baking powder which have been sifted together. Last, add vanilla and melted chocolate. Place in buttered baking dish and bake in moderate oven 35 minutes. (375° F.) Serve hot or cold with Cold Foamy Sauce.

The fourth part of this lesson deals with ices and ice cream

Ices and Ice Cream

This Is the Fourth and Last Section of Lesson 12

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Water ices are acceptable and refreshing desserts. They are inexpensive and easily made and always appreciated after a heavy dinner.

Ice creams, particularly those made in the home, are excellent desserts, and while they contain much more food value than water ices, they are, nevertheless, suitable to serve after a heavy dinner.

In food value, ice cream is classed with custards and gelatin dishes.

In preparing water ices and fruit ice creams, it is important to remember that the sugar should be thoroughly dissolved to prevent the ices and creams from having a gritty texture.

Water and sugar used in fruit ices should be boiled together about five minutes and thoroughly chilled before adding to fruit juices.

The texture of fruit ices is improved by adding 1 teaspoon gelatin which has been dissolved in 2 tablespoons cold water. This is added to the sugar syrup after it is removed from the fire.

1 teaspoon dissolved gelatin is ample to give a smooth texture to 1 quart fruit juice when frozen.

Do not use too much fruit juice when preparing water ices. They will require a large amount of sugar and this excess of sugar in ices often prevents ices from freezing.

Fruit Ice Cream

Crush fruit and sweeten to taste. Let stand 1 hour in a cool place to thoroughly dissolve the sugar. Scald cream in double boiler, sweeten, and flavor to taste. Chill and add to crushed fruit and then freeze.

Liquid custard may be used in fruit ice cream instead of cream. This makes a smooth velvety cream. (Recipe for liquid custard will be found in second article of this series.)

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF MATERIALS TO BE USED IN PREPARING WATER ICES AND FRUIT ICE CREAM

Fruit Ices

1 cup fruit juice
1 cup cold water
Sugar to taste
Speck of salt
Few drops of lemon juice
½ teaspoon gelatin dissolved in 1 tablespoon cold water

Fruit Ice Creams

1 cup crushed fruit well sweetened
2 cups scalded cream, sweetened, flavored to taste, or
2 cups liquid custard

(1) Fruit ices and ice creams should be highly sweetened and flavored as the freezing process affects both the salt and flavoring.

(2) Fruits or fruit juices used in ice cream should never be scalded.

(3) Fruit ices and ice creams expand in freezing. One quart of liquid will be ample, when frozen, to serve 10 people.

(4) Ices and ice creams frozen in electric refrigerator should be stirred several times during process of freezing to prevent crystals from forming.

Spanish Cream

2 tablespoons gelatin dissolved in ½ cup cold water
2 cups scalded milk
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla

Place milk in double boiler and bring to scalding point. Beat yolks of eggs thoroughly; add sugar very slowly to egg yolk, then add salt; then add a little of the scalded milk to egg and sugar; add to rest of milk in double boiler and cook about 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Pour custard over dissolved gelatin. Mix well; add vanilla. Place dish in pan of ice water until gelatin is partly firm; then beat thoroughly with rotary egg beater. When gelatin is fluffy, add the well beaten whites of eggs. Mix all together; then pour into one large mold or individual ones. (Molds into which gelatin is placed should be rinsed in cold water. This is to prevent the gelatin from sticking to the mold.)

Raspberry or Strawberry Water Ice

2 cups water
¾ cup sugar (more if needed)
1 cup fruit juice
Speck salt
Few drops lemon juice
1 teaspoon gelatin (dissolved in 2 tablespoons cold water)

Boil water and sugar for 5 minutes. Remove from fire and add dissolved gelatin, fruit juice, and salt. Chill thoroughly, then freeze. Remove dasher and pack ice well in can; replace cover and allow ice to stand 2 hours before serving.

Note: If berry seeds are objectionable, the juice may be strained through coarse wet cheese cloth.

This is the last of the "course" of 12 cooking lessons. However, you may expect further articles by Miss Dutaud from time to time.—Editor of the Women's Pages.

For the Garden Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seeing It in Color

A garden book by Louise Beebe Wilder is likely to be a treat of sorts, and "The Garden in Color" (Macmillan, New York, $7.50) is really de luxe. The full page plates are beautiful, each a natural color photograph. Here we have the perennial border, the bulb garden, and glorious pictures of individual flowers. The text, easy reading and keyed to the designing of gardens and study of flowers by color massing and accenting, runs along through the book with a practical slant. The sections are the four seasons, and especially helpful are the subdivisions on summer and autumn flower arrangements (with the color illustrations of arrangements). The house plant subdivision is unusual also, carried out as the rest, with illustrations. We say "illustrations" but the real emphasis of the volume is upon the color photographs, which are themselves more or less "illustrated" by the text. Garden clubs and libraries should have this book; also garden-minded individuals who enjoy having a really de luxe volume for the living-room table.

Handy Reference Book

Like a compact, useful botany book sans the extra material in a botany that the average garden-maker would not need, "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," by F. Schuyler Matthews (D. Appleton Century, New York, $2.50), provides a handy reference for those seeking to identify flowers. This is a new and cheaper edition of an old stand-by of many, and in its earlier editions has doubtless been on many a country walk, camping trip, vacation jaunt, as well as having served the gardener well. The flowers, both garden and wild, are grouped according to the months of blooming, and thus easily found, even if a full index were not added. Sketches giving close-ups of leaf or some other individual detail help toward quick identification. The text concerning each flower is on the charming side, expressing its author's affection for growing things that endears the volume to the nature lover. Even if one possesses an important tome like "Hortus" or "The Garden Encyclopedia," this volume is nice to own—and not too large to take along on a nature walk. M. J. T.

Aladdin's Garden

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the older textbooks on agricultural subjects, the definitions of various nouns were often given in detail and at length. In 1913, the writer was attending a small high school in a small New Hampshire town. The school had just been started the preceding year, and as one lad plugged at his Latin, algebra and English, he kept an ear cocked at the agricultural class which recited while those who took the classics studied.

One incident has remained fresh for a quarter century. The headmaster asked: "What is a weed?" A boy replied: "Any plant growing where it is not wanted."

Thus a stock of wheat in an oat field is a weed! That is probably true, technically, but one is thankful that those exacting textbook writers cannot visit a certain garden. That golden calendula growing among the carrots is a weed; that bushy blue bachelor's button between two tomato plants is an interloper. The previous fall their seeds had been carried by the autumn wind to all parts of the garden.

Zinnias are great surprisers. Fully fifty feet from where the scarlet, golden, yellow and purple blooms gladdened a garden last season is a corn patch this year. And did you ever see a red giant zinnia nodding contentedly among sturdy corn stalks?

Naturally, if one is very precise and a lover of order and exact design, it would never do to go in for an Aladdin garden. The wind-borne seeds just will not land in the exact rows where one has the utilitarian carrots and beets and string beans.

But if a heterogeneous pattern of gay color mixed with the shades of vegetable green (why doesn't that shade become popular for clothes? They seem to have used all others) appeals to one with the charm of a vividly patterned habitant blanket, don't pull up all the "weeds" next spring.

Really, a clump of violets in the lettuce row is something one doesn't see every day! H. S. P.

A Friday Column

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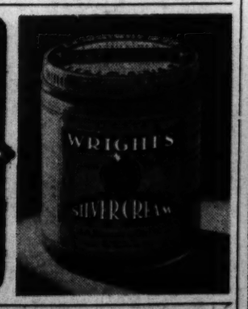


Helpful hubby discovers new quick way to do dishes!
MANY A he-man proudly admits he helps his wife with the dishes. And why not? It's often fun. And with the New improved Rinso to help it's downright easy. The smiling husband above is saying, "Look, dear, while you were feeding the baby I did the dishes. That Rinso sure is great stuff!"
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Previous day	719,007
1938 volume to date	36,966,625
1937 volume to date	106,132,276

Stock Market Recovers After Early Setback

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—After a shaky opening, occasioned mainly by the Chrysler dividend omission, stocks bounded back on the upward trail in today's market.

Initial losses running to a point or more generally were transformed into advances of as much as 2 and activity picked up on the reversal of trend. Transfers were at the rate of about 950,000 shares.

Rails came to life in the afternoon on expectations the long-awaited Instertate Commerce decision on freight rates would be handed down over the week-end. A contra-seasonal drop in last week's carloadings was undisturbing for this group.

Chrysler, more than 10 minutes late in appearing on the ticker tape, was down 2¾ points. It subsequently regained the greater part of this.

Selected steels, aircrafts, rubbers, mail orders, utilities, coppers, farm implements and specialties took their turn on the upward slant.

Among these were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, American & Foreign Power preferreds, Anaconda, Kennecott, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allis Chalmers, Johns-Manville, Union C. Union C. Carbide, U. S. Gypsum, Newport Industries, Dome, Homestake and McIntyre.

Bond Market Gains

Gains of 1 to 2 points or more dominated a general advance in the bond market today. Some inactive issues were up more.

U. S. Government obligations generally were 2-32s to 6-32s higher, while the few losses in this list were narrow.

Alleghany 5s, Rock Island 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New Haven 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s were all around a point or more higher.

Foreign issues were generally higher. Polish, Austrian and Czechoslovakian issues led in the advance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The curb market advanced over a broad front today with specialties and utilities the most active groups.

St. Regis Paper preferred advanced more than 6 points on light sales. Pacific Tin and Todd Shipyards were each more than a point higher and trailing along for fractional gains were Niagara Hudson, Northern States Power "A," Pan American Airways, Sherwin Williams, American Cyanamid "B" and Electric Bond & Share.

Loans to Business Resume Downtrend

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said bank loans to business declined in the week ended February 16, resuming the downward trend interrupted by a small increase in the previous week.

That increase was the first rise since December 15, as reported by banks in 101 leading cities.

A decline of $4,000,000 in loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes was reported in the Kansas City district, $3,000,000 in New York City and $3,000,000 in other districts.

The banks sold $42,000,000 of Government securities and bought $24,000,000 of other securities during the week.

Demand deposits declined $26,000,000 but time deposits increased $25,000,000.

Wheat at Highest Level in 2 Weeks

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—Wheat moved up today to the highest price level that has been reached in a fortnight.

Increased European takings of United States wheat were largely responsible for lifting Chicago quotations 1½ cents. Profit taking on bulges, however, wiped out most of the gains.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-½ above yesterday's finish, May 94⅛-¼, July 90-90⅛, corn unchanged to ¼ higher, May 59⅜-⅞, July 61¼, and oats ⅛ up.

N. Y. Reserve Head Named To Open Market Committee

BOSTON (AP)—The election of George L. Harrison, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as a representative of the Federal Reserve banks on the Federal Open Market Committee for the year beginning March 1 was announced here.

Frederic H. Curtiss, chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, who made the announcement, said Roy A. Young, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, was elected as alternate member of the committee for the same term.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading in the stock market was on a more active scale today but yesterday's setback in Wall Street and settlement of week end accounts caused traders to move cautiously. The American section closed generally lower. Copper and tobacco issues sold higher and oils and industrials were in good demand.

Paris — Price movements were mixed in the Bourse with industrials closing generally higher and rentes registered net gains of 20 to 25 centimes. Suez Canal lost 200 francs and Bank of France was off fractionally.

Liverpool—Wheat futures gained ½d to ⅝d net, on the improved demand for Australian, Indian and American wheat. Cotton prices closed unchanged to 1 point down.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	39½	39½	39½	Feb 24
82	36	Acme Sti (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	9	10¼	10	10	— ¼
20⅝	10	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 23
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	4	21½	21⅜	21½	Feb 24
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2	2	2	
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	16	56½	55¼	55½	+ ¼
1¼		Air-Way El Appl	3	1	1	1	Feb 24
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau (.60a)	50	11⅝	11½	11¼	— ⅜
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	9	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Feb 24
17½	11¼	Alleghany pf$30ww	10	15⅝	15	15¼	+1¼
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	16	16	16	Feb 24
21¾	15½	Allegheny Steel	7	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	7½	Allen Industries	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
176½	154½	Al Chem&Dye(8a)	4	170	168	170	+1
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 23
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
9⅜	6½	Allied Stres	6	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
83½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	35	46¾	45	46	— ½
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
3⅝	2½	Amal Leather	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 24
24	18¾	Amal Leath pf	1	19	19	19	Feb 18
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	70	70	70	— ½
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (75e)	2	62	62	62	Feb 23
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	1	15	15	15	
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	7	40	40	40	+ ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝	+1
187	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Feb 21
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy (½g)	13	26	25	25½	+ ½
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	46	44	46	+2
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¾e)	2	15	14⅝	15	
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
103	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	+1
8⅛	6	Am Colortype	1	8	8	8	
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	6	13½	12⅞	13½	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Am Crystal S (½e)	23	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ½
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	5	4½	4	4	
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	10	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
19	12	Am & F P $6 pf	9	19¾	18½	19¾	+1¼
24	18⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	13	25¼	23¼	25¼	+2
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	16	10¾	9¾	10½	+ ¼
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	Feb 24
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	4	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	21	21	21	Feb 24
37¾	33½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36	36	36	+ ½
2	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2	2	2	
16½	18½	Am Ice pf (3½g)	2	16½	15¼	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
23¼	16½	Am Locomotive	33	23½	22	22¼	— ¼
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	65	65	65	
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	18	35½	33¾	34¾	+1¼
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	35	5½	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	28	33⅜	31½	33⅜	+1¼
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(.93⅝k)	17	29¼	28⅜	28½	— ½
14¼	11½	Am Rad&St S (.60)	25	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	15	20¾	20½	20⅝	
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	7	75⅜	75	75⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19	19	19	Feb 24
14¼	10	Am Seating (1½g)	7	11⅜	10¾	11½	+ ⅛
56¾	44¼	Am Sm&R (¾e)	39	53⅜	51¾	52½	+ ¼
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	+1½
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 24
34¾	22⅞	Am Sti Fdrs (⅛e)	43	31	29⅜	30¼	+ ¼
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 24
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	28¾	28¼	28¼	Feb 24
112⅝	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Feb 24
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 21
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	140	139½	139½	— ¾
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	64¾	64	64¾	+ ¾
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	12	68⅝	66	66⅝	+1½
139⅝	138¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139	139	139	Feb 24
7⅝	5½	Am Type Fdrs	13	7	6¼	7	+ ⅝
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	28	10⅜	9⅝	10½	
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Feb 21
5⅝		Am Woolen	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb 23
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	2	34	33¼	33¼	— ¾
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	9	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	87½	Jan +7
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	148	34¾	33⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	40	40	40	Feb 24
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	1	18	18	18	
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 18
3⅛	3⅛	A P W Paper	6	3½	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 24
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½e)	4	29¼	28¼	29¼	Feb 24
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	Feb 23
8⅞	8½	Armour Ill (.70g)	40	8	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	7	60	59	59	— ½
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	5	34¾	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Arnold Const (¾e)	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
3½	3¼	Artloom Corp	12	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅞	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 24
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¾	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	Feb 17
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	48	39⅞	37¼	39½	+1¼
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	66	64½	66	Feb 23
27⅝	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1⅝g)	31	26⅝	25	26	+1¼
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
9	14½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	
23¾	20	Atl Refining (1)	16	23⅜	23	23½	+ ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Feb 24
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	13	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	40¾	41	— ⅝
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
7⅝	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 24
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	

B

10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	72	10¾	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	55	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34	34	34	Feb 23
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	14	18⅞	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	16¼	15⅝	16⅜	
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	*1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
17⅜	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	16	16	16	Feb 24
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103½	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 18
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (¾e)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 18
14⅞	10½	Bendix Aviat (1)	6	13⅜	12⅞	13	
18⅜	16⅜	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	5	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
40	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	40	40	40	Feb 24
66½	50½	Beth Steel	102	60¼	57⅝	59	+ ⅝
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	14	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	5	93½	93	93½	—1½
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	24	24	24	— ½
17⅞	13¼	Black & Decker	6	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	10	13¾	12¾	13¾	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	75	31½	30¼	30½	
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	2	27½	27½	27½	Feb 24
13⅞	12	Bond Stres (1.60)	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
19⅜	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	13	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	10	28¾	24½	28¾	+ ⅜
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	7	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	2	20	20	20	
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br	6	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	13	24	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅛
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	28⅝	28¼	28¼	Feb 24
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
9¾	7¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	4	7¾	7½	7¾	Feb 23
13⅜	8⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (8)	1	31	31	31	—1
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	5	16¾	16	16	— ¼
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	2	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	21	9½	8⅜	9¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	6	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
31½	25½	Bulova Watch (4)	15	30⅝	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
8¾	7	Burling Mills (1)	12	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	16¾	Burr Add M (.20e)	8	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 24
8½	6½	Butler Bros (.80)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
23	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	Feb 24
4¾	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	5	10⅝	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅜
19⅜	15½	Byron Jackan (½e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 24

C

26½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
40¼	49¼	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Load	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	8⅝	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
18¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	86	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
8½	6⅝	Canad Pacific	13	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
38	32	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	36	36	36	Feb 23
7	4⅝	Capital Ad A (⅛g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18	15½	Carpenter Sti (.10e)	2	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 24
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	9	94⅜	93¼	95	+1¾
85½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	12	49⅞	48	49¼	+ ⅛
105¾	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
18½	14	Celanese Corp	15	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
96	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 13
33½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅝
38	26	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
4½	3⅛	Cent Foundry	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	9¼	Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	Feb 23
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 24
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	16	43	41½	41⅞	— ⅝
8⅜	6	Certain-teed Prod	10	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
30½	27	Champ P&P (⅛e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38½	31½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	38	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	+ ¼
88	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	
48½	37½	Ches Corp (3)	10	46	44	45	+1
1¼	⅝	Chi & N Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 23
3⅜	2⅜	Chi & N Ill pf	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 3
1⅜	1	Chi & N West	4	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 21
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
5⅜	3	Chi Grt W pf	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¾e)	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	36	12⅜	10⅞	12	+1
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	31	31	31	+1
1¼	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 24
3⅛	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 18
13⅜	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
16¾	12⅜	Chick Cot Oil (¼e)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Childs Co	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
63⅛	46⅝	Chrysler Corp	302	54⅛	54⅝	55⅝	—1½
13⅜	11¼	City Ice & Fuel (3)	3	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	2	20	20	20	
37¾	29¼	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	1	33⅜	33	33⅜	+1⅜
46⅜	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	32	41	39½	40½	+1½
18½	13⅝	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
139	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	3	122½	122½	122⅝	+ ⅜
89	86	Coca-Cola A (3)	8	88½	88½	88½	Feb 18
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	30	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	3	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+1¾
27⅞	20½	Coll & Alk (⅛e)	1	24¼	24½	24⅛	— ⅜
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	4	17⅛	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	3	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅞
21¼	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	*1	18½	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Colum G&E (.45g)	41	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ¼
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	— ½
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Feb 23
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4)	9	36⅜	36	36	— ½
88	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	88	88	88	Feb 18
46¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	8	42½	40¾	42½	+1¼
96¾	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 21
10	7¾	Coml Solvents (.80)	10	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Comwith & South	26	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
42½	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	17	37	34½	37	+2
27⅝	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¼)	10	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
8	7¼	Comdr Nash	3	8	8	8	Feb 7
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	9	23	23⅝	23¾	Feb 24
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 23
19½	13¾	Consol Airer (½g)	29	17⅛	16	16½	— ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	3	7½	7½	7½	Feb 24
25½	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	30	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	3	92½	92½	92½	
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Feb 24
6⅛	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 19
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	8	5½	5	5⅛	Feb 23
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	26	9½	9⅜	9¾	— ⅛
101⅞	101½	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 21
7½	3½	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 17
⅛	⅜	Consol Textile	19	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83⅝	Consum Pw pf (4½)	1	84½	84⅞	84⅝	Feb 24
18⅜	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	34	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	17	15½	14¾	15	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	85	85	85	
46⅜	38¼	Cont Can (.90e)	13	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ¼
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	+ ¼
9⅜	7½	Cont Diam Fib	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	31¾	31	31	
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	22	33½	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
16½	12½	Corn Steel (1¾g)	2	14	13¾	14	
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	6	65½	64½	65

Business and Industry

Railroad Consolidation Seen Big Topic at Coming Conference

Commerce and Finance

Netherlands' 1937 Foreign Trade Up 50 P. C. Above 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—In spite of the business recession which made itself felt in the later part of 1937, the Netherlands' foreign trade last year showed an increase of some 50 per cent over the previous year.

The value of imports increased from 1,017,000,000 florins ($565,000,000) in 1936 to 1,550,000,000 florins, in 1937 while exports rose from 746,000,000 florins in 1936 to 1,148,000,000 florins in 1937.

Trade Low in 1935

For comparison it may be mentioned that in 1929, before the world depression and when prices were considerably higher, imports in the Netherlands amounted to 2,752,000,000 florins and exports to 1,989,000,000 florins. The lowest level of Netherlands foreign trade was reached in 1935, with imports at 936,000,000 florins and exports at 675,000,000.

In 1937, England was again Netherlands' best customer, purchasing goods to the amount of 248,000,000 florins (1936: 165,000,000 florins). A good second was Germany with 176,000,000 florins (1936: 117,000,000 florins). The recovery of Netherlands India is clearly reflected in the doubling of its purchases from the mother-country, which in 1936 were only 44,000,000 florins, as compared with 94,000,000 florins in 1937.

Exports to France were 76,000,000 florins (1936: 55,000,000 florins); to the United States 58,000,000 florins (1936: 45,000,000 florins); and to Belgium and Luxemburg, 126,000,000 florins (1936: 86,000,000 florins).

Business Failures Drop

The general business recovery in the Netherlands in 1937 is also reflected in the decline of the number of business failures by nearly 30 per cent, from 4,405 in 1936 to 3,125 in 1937. Per 100,000 inhabitants the number of busines failures in 1937 was 36.3 or nearly equal to the favorable level of 1929 (35.7).

Sound economic conditions and a balanced state budget, together with a great abundance in the money market, go far to explain the recent success of one of the biggest conversions of Netherlands State Loans ever held. Subscriptions for a 1,700,000,000 florins 3 to 3½ per cent conversion loan 1938 amounted to 3,000,000,000 florins. More than 95 per cent of the holders of 4 per cent bonds availed themselves of their right of preference.

World Wheat Stocks Seen but Moderately Higher at Year End

OTTAWA, (CP) — Year-end "world" stocks of wheat at July 31 likely will be only moderately higher than the unusually low level of carry-over stocks last July, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in its monthly review of the world wheat situation.

"The Food Research Institute predicts 'world' stocks next July of 615,000,000 bushels, representing an increase of only 85,000,00 since last year," the reveiew said. "This increase is more than accounted for by the prospective increase in United States carry-over stocks, and the latter country will be the only one holding wheat which may be considered in any sense as "surplus" stocks.

"In any event, these stocks and any rising from the 1938 crop are expected to be firmly held in view of the final passage and operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

"Canada, particularly, will have a low carry-over, and stocks in Australia and Argentina should be down to levels which will reasonably carry these countries through to the new Southern Hemisphere market.

"The significance of the situation with regard to carry-over stocks is that, whatever the size of the new crops in the exporting countries should become, their disposition will not be encumbered by the existence of significant carry-over reserves."

Loans for Purchase Of Farms Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Approximately 6,000 tenants were enabled to purchase farms through federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans in 1937, according to F. F. Hill, deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Loans to finance farm purchases accounted for 23.7 per cent of the 1937 loans compared with 15.9 per cent of the previous year's total.

Of the total loans made during the year, it was estimated that over 2,000 went to assist former tenants who had accumulated sufficient money to make reasonable down payments and obtained loans to cover the remaining part of the purchase price. The farms purchased by these tenants with the aid of land bank and Commissioner financing were bought primarily from retired farmers and other local land owners.

In addition, more than 4,000 tenants bought farms during the year from the real estate holdings acquired by the Federal land banks over a period of years. About 28 per cent of the farms sold by the banks in 1937 were purchased by tenant farmers. Altogether, the land banks sold over 15,000 properties in 1937 for a total sales value of $37,800,000.

Maine Central Deficit

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—A deficit of $27,329 after fixed charges for the month of January has been reported by the Maine Central. This compared with a net income of $27,146 in January, 1937, a monthly report said. Increased expenses over those of January, last year, brought about the 1938 deficit, the report added.

Non-Competing Major Systems Seen Solution to Rail Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The long-heralded White House conference on railroad problems is seen here as likely to bring the rail problem a step forward—but not a very long step—toward the ultimate necessity of consolidating the roads, not on the old basis of inter-woven competing systems but on the more economic basis of geographically segregated, non-competing major systems.

That it will not be a very long step is expected for the major reason that such consolidation would be economical only as it was labor-saving, through the elimination of parallel rail lines, duplicating facilities, separate terminals, and the like, and rail labor is extremely well organized and probably unwilling to agree to such economies except at its own price, which it can make politically a very high one. Every time the railroad managements tangle with rail labor, some uncomfortable and expensive bill pops up in Congress like the 70-car bill to limit the size of freight trains, and the bill isn't withdrawn until railroad management gives in. Such was the pressure of the Wagner-Crosser bill in the spring of 1936 which was called off only when managements signed an agreement by which employees of over 15 years service get, on dismissal, compensation for five years at 60 per cent of their quitting wage, and employees of shorter service a corresponding adjustment.

A representative of the Four Brotherhoods, George Harrison, will be among those present at the White House. The Emergency Transportation Act of May, 1933, which set Joseph B. Eastman up as "Co-ordinator" for three years, was similarly emasculated, for while Mr. Eastman was supposed to inaugurate just such economies as the new-fashioned consolidations would bring, nothing could be done under the Act which would change the position of any employee for the worse, and so nothing was done except a lot of studies.

Rate Discussion Taboo

The coming conference was apparently suggested to President Roosevelt by Chairman Splawn of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Many big names will be there and apparently any suggestions of any kind will be welcome except those dealing with rates, which are taboo. In fact, the President said around the middle of the month that he would hold off the conference until the I. C. C. handed down its pending 15 per cent ("$517,000,000") rate decision, which has led to the conjecture here in the Street that the decision may come some time the end of this week. The actual arguments before the Commission began Feb. 1 and concluded Feb. 9.

A sharp distinction must be drawn between the type of consolidation now being talked about and that which was previously imagined by Washington. The Transportation Act of 1920 was intended to promote consolidation into competitive systems. In accordance with its spirit, the big Eastern roads spent about $400,000,000 in the late twenties in buying the securities of smaller roads at peak prices, most of these smaller roads having since gone into bankruptcy, including Wabash, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Erie, and New Haven. About the only big road whose ventures in this line turned out well was Baltimore & Ohio, but B. & O. itself is headed for bankruptcy if heavy industry in its area, including steel operation, doesn't soon pick up from current levels.

Congress having in 1920 encouraged competitive consolidations and discouraged or prohibited non-competitive ones, may soon be asked to turn around and discourage competitive consolidations and force the non-competitive kind. This virtual right-about-face in official philosophy is considered here as something similar to that by which Washington pushed the big oil men into mopping up small refinery products in 1934, and has now had them found guilty at Madison of conspiracy in doing this very thing; similarly the Government at Peoria recently attacked the automobile credit people for conspiracy, after which they were invited to the White House to get together on terms, standard down-payments, and the like.

Gifts to Weaker Roads

A step toward the new consolidations is seen here in the increasing vogue of pooling arrangements for freight rate increases. When the emergency surcharges were first granted during the previous depression, the Commission insisted on a pooling of some of the increases but the roads succeeded in having this pool made a lending organization, the Railroad Credit Corporation. When certain of last autumn's rate increases were granted, however, the Commission stipulated that they should be really pooled, i. e., taken, not borrowed, from the more prosperous roads and given, not loaned, to the weaker ones, by the end of this year, or they would be rescinded. It is fully expected in the Street that some such requirement will be laid down if the Commission grants the requested commodity rate increases, this week or next, particularly on bituminous coal.

Wealthy roads who will have to give up their gains will probably include all of the "Pocahontas" group —Chesapeake & Ohio, Virginian, and Norfolk & Western, while roads benefitting from the coal revenue pool would include B. & O., Illinois Central, Southern, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Boston & Maine, Central of New Jersey, New Haven, Frisco, Erie, and Northwestern. Some $50,000,000 a year might be involved. An even more ambitious proposal has been made by one of the trustees of the bankrupt Chicago Great Western, Luther Walter, who would like to see 95 per cent of the freight rate increase taken from the more well-to-do roads and distributed round to their impoverished brethren, who would consequently in some cases get up to the equivalent of a 30 per cent increase in their rates if the requested over-all 15 per cent increase were granted. (Incidentally, Jesse Jones says he thinks the roads will be lucky to get 9½-10 per cent, which is about what the Street thinks they will get; and there is in addition considerable doubt about whether Eastern carriers will get the requested increase in the basic passenger fare from the present 2 cents up to 2½ cents, which would net them an estimated $50,000,000 out of the imaginary $517,000,000 usually referred to as what the roads are asking in toto.)

Pooling Is Non-Competitive

The point about the pooling is that it is a step away from competitive systems toward pooled systems, though hardly one likely to bring many economies. As the Wall Street Journal put it editorially on February second, ". . . A cardinal point in the theory of the (1920) Act was the preservation of competition between carriers operating in a district group under uniform rates. Competition implies winners and losers, that is, a variation in results as between competitors. To insist upon competition while equalizing results by taking from winners . . . is inconsistent. . . . The logic of pooling would require replacement of the district group of carriers by a single system. . . ."

However, the Transportation Act of 1920 carried the so-called recapture principle, by which roads earning over 6 per cent had to split with the rest (they never did) and someone at Washington is likely to hit on the same idea for the railroads as in the Maritime Act of 1936 requiring steamship companies earning over 10 per cent to split with the Government.

Another difficulty in the way of consolidations is seen in local opposition to discontinuance of unprofitable lines. The latest expression of this objection has appeared in vigorous form in the projected dismemberment of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, a system which seems to have no economic justification, has not met operating expenses for many years and has been in bankruptcy since long before 1929. Shippers in small towns hate to give up the privilege of having two depots and two lines bidding for their traffic. Section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act now requires that "competition shall be preserved as fully as possible." Those who favor the new type of consolidation, however, say that even if there were no competition at all between the railroads themselves, plenty of it would be provided by trucks, barges, and planes.

Considerable attention is being paid to the way Britain consolidated her roads into four systems. Parliament gave the roads a certain time to effect it voluntarily, after which it became compulsory. However, the British have only 22,000 miles and we have 240,000. In 1936 Joseph Eastman suggested in his report to Congress as Coordinater that the power of eminent domain might be conferred on a carrier wishing to effect a unification approved by the I. C. C.

Freight Carloadings Off 24.7 Per Cent From Like '37 Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today 535,970 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 19.

This was a decrease of 7,201 cars, or 1.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 175,524, or 24.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 357,350, or 40 per cent, compared with 1930

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	—Decrease from— Last week	Year ago
Misc. freight	203,327	2,127	83,736
Less-than-carlot merchandise	146,929	27*	19,688
Coal	102,681	5,194	53,898
Grain and grain products	31,774	482	*2,318
Livestock	11,178	*163	482
Forest prods.	26,331	522	10,606
Ore	8,161	1,024*	2,785
Coke	5,415	90	6,645

*—Increase.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-seventh of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Deduction for Traveling Expenses

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns for many taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed. The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of business in which engaged, number of days away from home during the taxable year an account of business, total amount of expenses incidental to meals and lodging, and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to such expenses as are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it.

Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible. Suburbanites who commute daily from their homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

Claims for deduction for traveling expenses must be substantiated, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the amount and nature of the expenses incurred.

Loft Reports Larger Net Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Loft, Inc., and subsidiaries reported 1937 net loss of $972,704 against net loss of $870,514 in 1936. Company operates confectionery stores and restaurants in 10 states along the Atlantic seaboard.

Federal Licensing Of Corporations Sharply Debated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Failure of the American people to recognize that successful regulation of national commerce demanded control over corporations engaged in interstate business has precipitated the United States into an era of commercial chaos greater than that which prompted ratification of the Constitution in 1789, in the view of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

"If the Federal Government is to discharge the function committed to it by the Constitution of regulating interstate commerce to promote the general welfare of all the nation, it must first of all undertake to prescribe the structure, powers and responsibilities of the corporate agencies by which that commerce is carried on," Senator O'Mahoney stressed in a debate during America's Town Meeting of the Air here last night.

Sees Freedom Imperiled

The Wyoming Senator's opponent, James H. R. Cromwell, husband of Doris Duke, saw Federal licensing of corporations in a different light, however, for he held the incorporation bill sponsored by Senator O'Mahoney and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho would completely regiment business and destroy economic freedom in the United States.

"The old national recovery administration was a pop-gun compared to a cannon compared to the sweeping powers conferred upon the Federal Trade Commission under the projected law," Mr. Cromwell said. "Whatever the intention, it would foist upon American industry bureaucratic regimentation without parallel except in Fascist countries."

Senator O'Mahoney emphasized that while the corporate form of business organization had been so rare when America's federal government was established that the founding fathers gave it scant consideration, interstate commerce had since been delivered increasingly into the hands of artificial persons which were the creatures of the states. Thus the several states, denied by the Constitution the power to regulate commerce among themselves, had created collectivist agencies to dominate domestic trade, he said.

"What right has the state of Delaware to create an artificial person with perpetual existence, with the power to engage in any or every business with no requirements as to residence for either incorporators or directors . . . and then send it forth to compete with and to crush natural persons in all the other states?" Senator O'Mahoney asked.

Regulation Saves Democracy

"Recognizing that a corporation cannot come into being until some government gives it a charter prescribing its powers and duties, I assert that when it enters the field of national commerce, the National Government is entitled to have something to say about its powers and its corporate structure. A charter is a contract and it should carry mutual responsibilities."

If a corporation engaged in interstate and foreign commerce expects protection from Government, Government, in turn, has a right to insist upon certain standards of corporate conduct, the Senator added.

"The unregulated corporation is the instrument by which the economic independence of our people has been threatened," he declared. "The regulated corporation is the instrument by which it may be preserved and democracy preserved."

Ostensibly the proposal of Senators O'Mahoney and Borah is to control and regulate large concentrations of economic power, but actually their licensing measure would remake the nation's economic structure, Mr. Cromwell said.

"How completely the scheme seeks to control economic life in America is evident from the fact that the Federal Trade Commission may bring within its jurisdiction persons not engaged in interstate commerce if they are competing with corporations federally licensed," he continued. "Thus the measure seeks to direct the flow of all business and enterprise in the United States through the bottle-neck of centralized control."

U. S.-Swiss Trade Shows Good Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The second year of the United States - Switzerland reciprocal trade agreement shows total export-import volume of $55,300,000, compared with $40,500,000 for the previous year, according to Dr. Victor Nef, Consul General of Switzerland in New York.

U. S. exports to Switzerland in 1937 jumped to $29,300,000 from $20,600,000 in 1936; the imports increased to $26,100,000 from $19,850,000 in 1936.

This spurt in business, says Dr. Nef, is due to the reciprocal trade agreement, the devalued Swiss franc and stronger demand for Swiss goods. Switzerland has no exchange restrictions.

Timken Roller Bearing Net Profits Increase in Year

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—The Timken Roller Bearing Co. reported net profits of $10,837,366 in 1937, equal to $4.49 per share. Cash dividends during the year totaled $12,056,900.

In 1936 net profit was $9,257,127, equal to $3.84 a share, and dividend payments amounted to $9,042,675.

Assets at the close of 1937 were listed at $26,886,205 compared to $29,912,384 in 1936.

The report said $2,800,000 was spent on equipment during 1937 and commitments were made for $800,000 in new equipment for this year.

Managers of $100,000,000 Crop Insurance Corporation



Harris & Ewing

Directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Whose Appointments Have Just Been Announced by Secretary of Agriculture Henry R. Wallace; Left to Right—Jesse W. Tapp, Assistant Administrator of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration; M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture; and R. M. Evans, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. These Three Men Will Direct the Management of the Corporation for Which the Legislation Provides Capital Stock of $100,000,000, Only $20,000,000 of Which Will Be Available for the First Year's Operation.

Farmers' Subsidy 2.4c Lb. on Cotton, 12c Bu. on Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farmers who comply with the new crop control program this year will receive a government subsidy of 2.4 cents a pound on their cotton and 12 cents a bushel on their wheat, agriculture department officials have decided tentatively.

Payments for tobacco may range from half a cent to one and a half cents a pound, and for rice .125 cents a pound.

The subsidies would be paid from the $500,000,000 fund which Congress is authorized to appropriate for benefits to farmers diverting land from soil depleting to soil-building crops.

The tentative rate for potatoes has been set at 3 cents a bushel, and peanuts .2 cents a pound. No rate has been determined yet for corn.

This year's farm program inaugurates a new method of making payments to co-operating growers. Last year they were paid on the basis of the amount of land they diverted from the major soil-depleting crops.

Cotton growers, for example, receive five cents a pound on the normal production of each acre of land taken from cotton, up to 35 per cent of their base acreage.

This year growers will be paid the subsidy rate on all crops produced on acreages allotted them for each major crop.

Cotton growers who knowingly plant in excess of their acreage allotment will be denied subsidies, providing marketing quotas are invoked. Otherwise, five cents a pound would be deducted for their surplus production.

Growers of other crops will be penalized by means of deductions if they plant in excess. For instance, the program as being drafted would penalize wheat growers 96 cents a bushel, rice growers a cent a pound, tobacco growers from 5 to 15 cents a pound and potato growers 30 cents a bushel for that portion of their crop produced on land in excess of their acreage allotments.

Canada Is Working Out Regulation Of Small Loan Concerns

OTTAWA (CP)—With the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons ready to consult with the provinces on the regulation of small loan companies, there was indication the Canadian Federal Government may act either to take complete jurisdiction over such companies or to leave to the field of regulation to the provinces.

Finance Minister Charles Dunning told the committee he did not believe it "should give up without an effort to get a nation-wide control over this form of business." Small loan company regulation occupied much of the committee's time last session and has first place on the agenda again.

"Confused jurisdiction" makes the situation difficult, said the Minister. A company not wishing to observe federal statutes on the question may be incorporated provincially. There it escapes Dominion regulation except under the Money Lenders' Act, limiting rates of interest. But there has been no final judgment as to whether service charges, chattel mortgage fees and other levies on borrowers can be regulated under this Act.

Attorney-General Gordon Conant of Ontario has started a war on money lenders who charge exorbitant interest rates. But it is admitted that the most flagrant cases of high interest charges result from lendings by individuals who are not incorporated.

The committee decided to ask Mr. Conant and the attorneys-general of the other provinces to appear before it to tell what the provinces are doing to control money lenders and to say what they think the Dominion should do.

Motor Makers-Dealers Relationship Probe Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Interstate Commerce Committee recommended that the House order an immediate federal trade commission investigation of automobile manufacturer-dealer relationships.

It approved a resolution by Representative Withrow (Prog-Wis) calling for an inquiry similar to the one the Senate Commerce Committee approved a month ago.

The resolution would authorize a $50,000 appropriation for the investigation. The commission, at its conclusion, would be authorized to report its findings, with possible new legislation, to Congress.

Two of the Major Cities Service Units Register With SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Cities Service Power & Light Company and its subsidiary, the Federal Light & Traction Company, have registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. They have assets listed at about $428,000,000.

These registrations brought to about $6,800,000,000 total utility assets now registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Aggregate assets estimated to be subject to the act total about $15,000,000,000.

Cities Service Company, parent of the two registering units, applied for exemption from the act. The commission said the ground for the application was that the company "is only incidentally a holding company."

Cities Service Power & Light and Federal Light & Traction include virtually all the utility assets of the Cities Service System.

Cities Service Power & Light operates 66 subsidiaries, including Federal Light & Traction and its subsidiaries. Properties, in 18 states, are mainly in the East, South, and Midwest.

Chairman William O. Douglas of the Commission said the registrations are "added evidence of a growing desire on the part of the industry to proceed co-operatively with the Government."

Sloan Announces Pay Cuts for G. M. Salaried Employees

DETROIT (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of General Motors Corp., has announced a series of graduated reductions in pay for all General Motors salaried employees.

Mr. Sloan's statement follows:

"Recognizing the drastic reduction in the volume of business now being experienced, it becomes necessary to give consideration to adjusting the compensation of salaried employees.

"Our wage earners are receiving substantially less than formerly as a result of the decrease in the number of working hours.

"In view of these circumstances it appears fair and equitable at this time to all concerned to make the following adjustments, to become effective as of March 1, 1938:

"Salaried employees will receive a reduction of 10 per cent in salary up to $10,000. Executives receiving salaries of over $10,000 annually will receive a reduction of 20 per cent additional on any excess over $10,000 and up to $50,000. Executives receiving over $50,000 annually will receive an additional reduction of 30 per cent on the excess over $50,000 annually.

'Cotton Belt' Bonds Payable Face Value

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Federal Judge Charles B. Davis has ruled that the first term and unifying mortgage bonds of the Cotton Belt Railroad were payable for their face amount, $21,638,000, and that the provision making them payable in Dutch guilders, now worth $37,335,525 in United States currency, was invalid.

Judge Davis held that the guilder provision was nullified by a congressional resolution of June 5, 1933.

The case, based on a claim of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York was the second on which the federal courts have passed, as to the guilder payment provision in cotton belt bonds.

In the first case a foreign corporation, Anglo-Continental Treuhand, was the claimant, and the district court in New York decided it was entitled to collect the guilder value. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the ruling, and the Supreme Court refused to interfere.

Stewart, James Purchasing Agent for Mexico in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—George F. Dixon, president of Stewart, James & Co., Inc., importers and exporters, announced his firm has been appointed purchasing agent for the Mexican Government in the United States.

The contract was signed Feb. 14 while Mr. Dixon was on a business trip to Mexico. Secretary of the Treasury Eduardo Suares signed for the Mexican Government.

Mr. Dixon said negotiations are under way for the purchase in this country of farm implements and machinery, road building equipment, railroad building material and equipment, oil well machinery, mill and factory machinery, internal combustion engines, electric motors and generators, and other tools and machinery.

The New York firm will soon open a branch in Mexico City.

Patterson Tells Mortgage Bankers FHA Speculative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO — Through the new amended Federal Housing Administration legislation, the Federal Government is leading the American people into one of the most speculative ventures ever attempted in this country, George H. Patterson, secretary of the Mortgage Banks Association of America, told members of the Buffalo Mortgage Bankers Association here.

Considerable new home construction will result, he said, but it will most likely be among the lower income groups whose employment is most insecure today because of the general business uncertainty.

"Building has been the most conspicuous laggard in the recovery movement since 1933. High building materials and labor costs have been partly responsible, but general uncertainty over the future policies of the government has also played a major role. The new FHA act is so liberal that I fear thousands will be induced to undertake home ownership on a far too speculative basis.

"The act itself is actually one of the most speculative ventures ever undertaken. It provides home financing on extremely easy terms which may prove a delusion for many well-meaning citizens who do not realize that down payments as small as 10 per cent make buying a home a hazardous venture," Mr. Patterson declared.

"I do not question the sincere motives which promoted this liberalization of the National Housing Act but only say that, as now constituted, it will undoubtedly prove a snare for many who have made home ownership one of their life ambitions. With such a slim margin of equity, with taxes rising and threatening to rise much higher, with the general trend toward higher prices, the disillusionment of many will be bitter indeed.

"The greatest spur to building would be an established clear-cut policy in regard to private enterprise, one which would remove the fears that beset business generally today. New building would then rise of its own accord. The need is acute and the private capital is available on attractive terms."

Excess Reserves Gain $50,000,000 In Feb. 23 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said excess reserves increased $50,000,000 to $1,410,000,000 in the week ended February 23. This assured a comfortable supply of money available for lending to business.

Total reserves of the banks increased $24,000,000 to $7,240,000,000, principally because of the putting into circulation of $32,000,000 of money which the Treasury had on deposit with the Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Reserve banks made no changes in their portfolios of Government securities during the week, discontinuing, at least temporarily, a movement to reduce holdings of long term Government securities and to increase short term holdings by an equivalent amount.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $1,214,000,000 on February 23, unchanged for the week.

N. Y. Consol. Edison Net Lower for 1937

NEW YEAR (AP)—Consolidated Edison Company of New York reported for the year ended Dec. 31 consolidated net income of $35,662,563, equivalent after minority interests and preferred dividend requirements to $2.17 a share of common stock. This compared with $37,398,869 or $2.33 a common share in 1936.

Company and its subsidiaries supply gas and electricity to a large part of the territory within greater New York.

Total operating revenues for the year were $235,172,238 against $234,825,191 in 1936.

Old Colony Trust Associates

Old Colony Trust Associates reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, net income of $515,707 after all charges and including profit of $751 on sale of securities. On the 376,208 capital shares net was equal to $1.37 a share. This compares with 1936 net income of $245,934, including $2,050 profit on sale of securities, equal to 65 cents a share. Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1937, shows total assets of $9,931,003. This compares with total assets Dec. 31, 1936 of $10,391,316.

Approval of Debt Offer by Hungary Deemed Unlikely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—President Roosevelt crisply declined today to comment on the Hungarian debt proposal, and it remained a secret between the Treasury, the State Department, and the White House whether the offer would be recommended to Congress.

Actually, as many evidences continue to show, Congressional opinion is intransigeant on the debt issue. Both the leaders who conferred with the President last week, and others who have expressed themselves since, have opposed acceptance of the Hungarian proposal because of the "precedent" they fear it might set. Little, if any, consideration has been given to the suggestion that such a "precedent" would be a vast improvement on the present situation, when no payments are coming from the major European debtors, and none seem likely.

Major Scaling Down

Applied to the other debts, the Hungarian plan would of course result in a major scaling-down. On an unofficial calculation, here is the way the plan would affect some of the big debtors:

Great Britain—Amount actually borrowed, $4,277,000,000. Funded debt, $4,600,000,000. Actually paid to date, $2,025,000,000. Amounts due to 1987, $9,080,000,000. Total due under Hungarian plan, $2,252,000,000.

France — Borrowed, $3,405,000,000. Funded total, $4,025,000,000. Paid, $486,000,000. Due to 1987, $6,362,000,000. Hungarian plan, $2,919,000,000.

Italy — Borrowed: $1,648,000,000. Funded total: $2,042,000,000. Paid: $101,000,000. Due to 1987: $2,307,000,000. Hungarian plan: $1,547,000,000.

Belgium—Borrowed: $379,000,000. Funded total: $418,000,000. Paid: $52,000,000. Due to 1987: $677,000,000. Hungarian plan: $327,000,000.

Including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania with the above debtors, the grand totals are:

Borrowed: $10,051,000,000. Funded total: $11,487,000,000. Paid: $2,714,000,000. Due to 1937: $19,343,000,000 Hungarian plan: $7,337,000,000.

In the eyes of many Congressmen, this is a tremendous scaling down. Most of them, as well as President Roosevelt, cling to the hope that payments will be recommenced at some future date. They decline to see much validity in the Hungarian contention that its obligation, as a post-war debt, should be considered separate from the other sums due, and at least should be put on as generous a basis as other Danubian debtors.

Advance Strong Arguments

The Hungarian representatives here advance several strong and cogent arguments, but they are combatting a deeply entrenched feeling in Congress and to some extent also in the executive departments. They point out that the original debt was incurred when little Hungary, after the war, was battling famine. Of its total—$1,685,835 delivered in the form of American flour—about $500,000 was paid back, but of this only a little reduced the principal and the rest went for interest.

There are other considerations: one is that Hungary did not suspend its transfers until its gold and foreign exchange reserves were utterly exhausted—a situation that did not obtain with several other debtors. Furthermore, the Hungarian Government continued after default to deposit in its own currency sums due the United States, without transferring them.

That a small debtor steps forward from Central Europe, in the present moment of stress, to make an offer is a striking fact as assessed by experienced observers here, and they detect a sympathetic strain in public opinion and the press, but so far the legislative reaction has seemed unrelievedly hostile.

This response to Hungary, which might expect the most favorable possible response in view of the many special circumstances, shows what little chance a scaled-down offer from Britain or France would have. And it reveals once again, some observers think, the depth of prejudice and un-realism which still masks the financial heritages of the World War.

Union Pacific Net Declines in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad in a preliminary statement reported 1937 net income of $17,655,615, equal after preferred dividends to $6.15 a share of common stock. This compared with $22,208,535 or $8.20 a share in 1936.

December net income was $2,910,482 against $4,966,064 in 1936.

The board ordered the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on common stock and usual semi-annual of $2 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 4.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-40 June	106.4	106.4	106.4
1 3¼s '41	107.19	107.19	107.19
3 3⅜s '47-43	108.18	108.18	108.18
1 3¼s '48-43	108.1	108.1	108.1
3 3¼s '46-44	108.2	108	108.2
108 4s '54-44	113.6	113.2	113.6
2 4s '54-44 reg	113	113	113
3 3¾s '47-45	104.23	104.23	104.23
3 3½s '46	103.19	103.20	103.20
6 3¼s '49-46	106.27	106.25	106.27
25 3½s '52-49	108.20	108.20	108.20
17 2½s '52-49	100.6	100.7	100.7
21 2¾s '54-51	101.30	101.26	101.30
2 3s '55-51	104.27	104.27	104.27
9 2¾s '60-55	102.25	102.22	102.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

17 3s '47-42	104.16	104.16	104.16
24 3s '49-44	104.6	104.6	104.6

Home Owners' Loan

25 2¾s '49-39	102.14	102.13	102.13
1 3s '52-44	104.7	104.7	104.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	93½	93½	93½
1 Adams Exp 4½s'46st	101	101	101
2 Alleghany 5s '44	71	71	71
1 Alleghany 5s '49	61½	61½	61½
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32¼	32	32¼
20 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104⅜	104⅛	104¼
5 Am&For P5s 2030	54	54	54
9 Am Int 5½s'49	94	94	94
13 Am T&T 5½s'43	113¼	113	113
46 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅛	101¼	101½
20 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101⅜	101½	101½
6 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105	105	105
30 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29	28⅝	29
4 Arm Del 4s '57	92	92	92
3 Arm Del 4s '55	91½	91⅜	91½
19 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109½	110
23 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	100¾	100¼	100½
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 ACL cit 4s '52	72	72	72
1 Auburn Auto 4½s '39	20	20	20
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	36½	36	36½
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	68	67⅞	68
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	33½	33	33¼
6 B & O 5s '96 P	32¼	32	32¼
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	32	31½	32
95 B&O cv 4½s '60	27½	26¾	27½
14 B&O 4s '48	65	65	65
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	55	55	55
1 B&O 5s S W '50	42	42	42
1 BellTPa 5s '80 C	127½	127½	127½
1 Beth Steel 4¼s '60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6 Beth Steel 3¾s '66	95	95	95
33 Beth Stl 3½s '52	88½	88¼	88¼
3 Boston&Me 5s '67	44	44	44
5 Boston&Me 4½s '29 '61	40	40	40
10 Boston &Me 5s '55	44	44	44
12 Bkly Man Th 4½s '66	53⅞	53½	53½
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	66	66	66
11 Buf R&P 4½s '57	73	73	73
1 Cal Pack 5s 40	104	104	104
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	115	114¾	115
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 Can Pac 5s 44	114	114	114
33 Can Pac 5s 54	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	101½	101½	101½
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	85⅝	85½	85⅝
71 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	71	71	71
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	65½	65½	65½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	90½	90½	90½
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	31½	30⅜	30⅜
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 C & Ohio cn 5s 92	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 C & Ohio 4½s 92	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	96¾	96½	96¾
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22½	22½	22½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 CB&Q 4s 77	95¾	95	95¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16	15¾	16
3 Chi & E Ill 5s ct	16	15½	16
18 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	21¾	22
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	15	15	15
5 Chi I & L 5s 66	7	7	7
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	14½	14½	14½
21 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	13	12½	12¾
41 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4¼
9 CM&StP 4½s '89 D	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	32¼	32¼	32¼
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	32	32	32
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
17 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19⅛	18¾	19⅛
24 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	6	6	6
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	18¾	17	17
5 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	17	17	17
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	18½	16½	16½
2 CRI&r&P cv 4½s '60	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
9 C R I & P 4s '88	18	17½	18
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	17½	17½	17½
C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8¾	7¾	8¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	57½	57½	57½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	108½	108½	108½
10 Ch Pn Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
8 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	86½	86	86
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89¾	89	89¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Childs Co 5s '43	65½	65½	65½
4 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
10 CCC&StL stfrd 4s '39	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 levUnTerm 5½s'72	96	96	96
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	88¾	88½	88¾
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77 C	83	87⅞	83
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	92½	92½
7 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
19 Com'l Cred 3¾s '42	100⅜	100½	100⅜
1 Comwith Ed 4½s '56	111¼	111¼	111¼
43 Comwith Ed 4s '81	107½	107	107½
8 Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102½	102½
68 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100	100⅛
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103⅜	103½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104½	104	104½
2 Sonsum Pow 3¼s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	39	39	39
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	52½	52½	52½
1 Dayton P&L rfg 4s '43	51⅝	51½	51⅝
2 D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
7 D & R G 4s '36	15	15	15
4 D & R G W 5s '55Asd	7¾	7	7¾
10 D & R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Duquesne Lt3½s65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
26 Elec Auto Lite 4s52	100½	100½	100½
5 El Paso N G4½s s51	103	103	103
75 Erie rfg 5s 67	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
24 Erie rfg 5s 75	16¾	16½	16¾
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	54	54	54
12 Erie gen lien 4s 96	30	29½	30
2 Erie cv 4s 53A	21¾	21¾	21¾
15 Erie cv 4s 53B	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Fbanks Mse 4s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 FlaECst5s'74	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
4 Gen Cable5½s47	97½	97½	97½
Gen Mot Acc3¼s51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
12 GenStiCast5½s49	54	53	54
15 Goodrich 4½s 56	98	97⅜	97⅜
6 Goodrich 6s 45	92⅜	91¾	92⅜
GoodyrT&R 5s 57	105	104¾	105
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	95	94	95
10 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107	107	107
47 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	99¾	99¾
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92½	926	926
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80¾	80½	80¾
1 G Bay&Wdeb A	59	59	59
1 Gulf St Util 4s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 HousOilTexI5½s60	101	107⅞	107⅞
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	53¾	53½	53½
10 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	48	47¼	48
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	40⅞	39½	40⅞
8 Ill Cen 4s '55	47¾	47	47¾
23 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38¼	37½	38¼
4 Ill Cen 5s '55	52¾	51	52¾
84 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	42¼	41¾	42¼
12 IC & CSL & NO 4½s'63	40	39½	40
13 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¾	107½	107½
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¼	105	105¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
2 Interb R Tr 8s '32	18	18	18
19 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '56	54½	54	54
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19½	19	19½
9 Int Hydro El 6s '44	64¾	63½	64¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	44	44	44
11 Int Paper 6s '55	79	78½	79
1 Int Paper 5s '47	86½	86¼	86¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	90	90	90
45 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	88	86½	87⅝
11 Int T & T 4½s '52	58½	56	58½
36 Int T & T 5s '55	62½	59½	62½
1 Jones & Lau St 4½s '61	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	27	27	27
19 K C South 5s '50	64	63¼	64
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102¼	102½
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	50	50	50
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	58	58	58
13 Lac Gas 5s '39	87	86⅞	87
1 L S&M S 3½s '97	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 H L &M S 3½s '97reg	95	95	95
11 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	31¼	31	31¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	31	31	31
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	25½	25½	25½
36 Leh Val 4s 2003	25½	23¾	25½
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
43 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Long Is rfg 4s '49	87	87	87
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87¼	87¼	87¾
11 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	78	77	77¾
4 Louis&Jeff Bdge 4s'45	106	106	106
1 Louis&Nash 4½s 2003	93	93	93
41 Louis&N un 4s '40	10 2⅜	102⅝	102⅝
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55	55	55
3 McCrory Strs 5s '51	101¼	101	101¼
28 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	100	100	100
4 MilEl&Ry&L 5s '61B	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 MilEl&Ry&L 5s '71	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	20	20	20
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 MSP&SSM cfd 5s '38	13	12¾	13
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	48	48	48
15 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	22	21½	22
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	41¼	41	41¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	24¼	24	24¼
27 Mo Pac 5s '77	25½	24½	25½
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	24½	24	24½
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	22	22	22
7 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	25	24½	25
39 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	25	24½	25
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7½	7	7¼
1 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Mor&Essex3½s2000	65½	65	65½
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100¼	100⅛	100¼
12 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103½	104⅜	105½
6 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	21½	21¾	21¾
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	124	124	124
4 N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	122½	122	122
1 NJPow&L4½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	91½	90⅜	90⅜
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '56B	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 NO Tex&m 3½s '54	36½	36½	36½
4 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	33¾	33	33⅜
1 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s'65	108½	108½	108½
5 NYC rfg 5s 201 3	67	66½	67
9 NYC 4½s 2013 A	6⅝	60¾	61
1 NYC cn 4s '98	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 NYC 3½s '52	77½	77½	77½
13 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	61¼	60¼	61¼
1 NYC&HR 4s '42	91	91	91
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 NY Chi & StL 6s'38	63½	63⅜	63⅝
28 NY Ch&StL 5½s'74 A	58½	57½	58¼
61 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	52	50	52
2 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	79	79	79
18 NY Conn 4½s'53	106⅜	106	106⅜
2 NY Dock Co 5s'38	54	53¾	54
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	104	104	104
1 NY G El H&P 5s'48	123½	123½	123½
5 NY G El H&P 4s'49	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	70	70	70
7 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	21	20¾	21
4 NYNH&H cit 6s'40	30	30	30
3 NYNH&H 4½s'67	22	21¾	22
3 NYNH&H 4s'55	17	17	17
5 NYNH&H 4s'57	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s'56	16¾	16⅜	16¾
5 NYNH&H Con 4s'54	16	16	16
3 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	9¾	9½	9½
20 NY Steam 5s'56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	13	13	13
4 NY Tel 4½s'39	106	106	106
5 NY Tel 3¼s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5½	5½	5½
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	18½	18½	18½
8 Nor Am Co 5s'61	102	102	102
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	99	99	99
33 Nor Pac 6s 2047	80¾	80	80¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 Nor Pac 4s'97	92⅜	92½	92⅜
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61½	61½	61½
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102	102	102
8 Ohio Ed 4½s '72	97	97	97
6 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	101¼	101⅞	102
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100	99¾	100
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
16 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	106	105⅞	106
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	101	101	101
6 Para Pict 6s'55	91⅞	91¼	91¾
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	83	83	83
23 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	97½	96⅞	97
9 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
40 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103⅛	102½	102¾
4 Pen RR 4½s debs '70	90½	89½	90½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	98⅛	98¼	98¼
2 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	98⅛	98	98
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	84	83½	84
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	74	74	74
11 Pere Marq 4½s'80	65	64⅞	65
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	6	6	6
88 Philippine Ry 4s '37	24	22¼	22⅝
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 PCC & StL 4½s '77	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s'60 C	42¾	42¾	42¾
20 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	54½	52½	54½
9 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15⅞	15½	15⅞
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	88	88	88
21 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	66	66	66
33 Rem Rand 4½s '56	95½	94⅞	95½
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜
3 Republic Steel 4¼s'56	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	42¾	42¾	42¾
14 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109	108¾	108¾
15 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101¾	101¾	101⅞
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	60½	60½	60½
4 StLSF 4½s '78	13	12¾	13
7 StLSF 4½s 1st ctf st	11¼	11	11¼
1 StLSF 4s '50 A	14	14	14
1 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	12½	12½	12½
4 StLSW 1st 4s '89	65	65	65
2 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	9	9	9
13 Seab A L cn 5s '49	9¾	9½	9¾
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	15½	15½	15½
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Sea-All Pla 6s '35 A ct	4½	4½	4½
63 Shell Un 3½s '51	101¼	101	101¼
9 Simmons 4s '52	77	77	77
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98½	98½	98½
15 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 So Cal Pow 6s '47	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Co Col Pow 6s '47	93¾	93⅝	93¾
16 Sou Pac 4½s '68	58½	58¼	58½
11 Sou Pac 4½s '81	58	57¾	58
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	81¾	81¼	81¾
11 So Pac cit 4s '49	60	60	60
11 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	69	68	69
8 So Pac SPT 4s '50	99⅝	99	99⅝
29 South Ry 6½s'56	55¾	54¼	55¼
4 South Ry gen 4s '56	54	53¼	54
52 South Ry cn 5s '94	67	65½	67
26 South Ry gen 4s '58	43½	42	43¼

Netherlands Gold Stock at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

The stock of gold in the Bank of The Netherlands has reached the highest peak in the bank's history, according to the weekly statement issued by the bank. The total supply of the metal amounts to 1,425,800,000 florins for a gold coverage of 82.5 per cent.

This is an increase of 1,200,000 florins over the previous high, recorded on Nov. 15, 1937, shortly before the supply was drained substantially by a group of Dutch banks granting a loan of 150,000,000 florins to French railroads.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	71½	71½	71½
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
16 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
6 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ten Cop&Ch 8s '44	99	99	99
9 Tex El Pow 6s '47A	78¾	78½	78¾
9 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Tex & Pist 5s 2000	114½	114½	114½
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Third Ave 4s '80	30	30	30
8 TideWatAssoc03½s'52	102	101⅞	101⅞
15 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅜	110⅞	111⅜
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
13 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞
1 Unit Drug 5s'53	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝
13 U S Rub 5s '47	106⅜	105⅞	106⅜
9 Utah Lt &Trac 5s '44	83¼	83	83¼
5 Utah P & L 5s '44	85	84½	85
5 Util P&L 5½s '47	50	50	50
5 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
4 Vanadium 5s '41	88	88	88
1 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	13	13	13
1 Walgreen Co 4½s '65	103½	103½	103½
1 Walworth 4s '55	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
17 Warner Bros 6s '39	68¾	68½	68½
2 Westch Lt 5s '50	121½	121½	121½
14 West Md 4s '52	90¼	90	90¼
2 Western Un 5s '51	63	62¾	63
1 Western Un 5s '60	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
2 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	90½	90½	90½
5 Wilson & Co 4s'55	98	98	98
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98½	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

9 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	53½	53¼	53½
10 Antioquia 7s '45A	7½	7¼	7½
7 Antioquia 7s '45 B	7¾	7¼	7¼
8 Antioquia 7s '45 C	7¼	7¼	7½
5 Antioquia 7s '45 D	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Antioquia 2d 7s'57	7	7	7
5 Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
22 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83	83	83
7 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83	83	83
13 Argentine 4½s '71	92¼	92½	92¼
29 Australia 5s'55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Australia 4½s'58	101¼	101¼	101¼
21 Austria 7s '57	84	83	83
7 Bavaria 6½s '45	22	21½	22
4 Belgium 6s '55	107⅜	107	107⅜
2 Belgium 7s '49	22	22	22
7 Berl City El 6½s'51	28½	28½	28½
2 Berl City El 6½s'59	28½	28½	28½
3 Berl City El 6s '55	26	26	26
1 Berl El Elev 6½s'56	24½	24½	24½
14 Brazil 8s '41	21	20	21
10 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18⅜	18	18⅜
2 Brazil 6½s'27-'57	18⅜	18	18⅜
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	18	17½	18
1 BrisbaneAs '57	101	101	101
1 Brisbane 5s '50	102	102	102
1 Buen A3s'84	48	48	48
1 BuenA4½s 4¾s s '77	62¼	62½	62¼
1 BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	63	63	63
7 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	65½	65½	65¾
4 Canada 4s '60	109	109	109
4 Canada 3¼s '61	101½	101½	101½
28 Canada 3s '67	96½	96¼	96⅜
3 Canada 2½s '45	101½	101½	101½
5 Canada 2¼s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Chile Mt 6½s'61	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Chile 7s '42	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chile 6s '60	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Chile 6s '63	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Copenhag 5s'52	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Cordoba Pv 7s'42	87	87	87
5 Cuba 5½s'45	76½	76	76
5 Czecho 8s'51	91½	91½	91½
1 Denmark 6s'42	105⅞	105½	105½
48 Denmark 4½s'62	102	101⅞	102
1 Estonia Rep 7s'67	100	100	100
3 Finland 6s'45	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Frankfort 6½s'53	21	21	21
Ger C Agr Bk 7s'50	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
3 GerGAgrBk 6s'60 Jul	31½	31½	31½
7 GerGov 5½s'65	27¾	27½	27½
15 Ger Gov 5½s'65 unst	24½	24

Self-Supporting Taxes Urged For Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) —Uncle Sam's Virgin Island rum business is just about paying for the cost of governing the islands. Lawrence Cramer, Governor of the Islands, in testimony made public today, asked the House Appropriations Committee for $237,250 for 1939, compared with $265,250 for this fiscal year.

He estimated that sales of Government rum from the islands for the 12 months ending April 30 will be 120,000 gallons. "And, at $2 per gallon, the internal revenue tax would yield $240,000 for the United States Treasury."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I., Feb. 24 — Lawrence W. Cramer, Governor of the Virgin Islands, energetically requested the local Legislature to adopt new tax measures proposed by him and designed to render the islands more nearly self-supporting than they have been since their purchase by the United States back in 1917. At his request the Municipal Council met here today to consider the Governor's program in a special preliminary session.

These measures include an internal revenue tax on luxuries, on gasoline, and other items, a municipal income tax, in addition to the Federal income tax which applies here, the proceeds from which are covered into the local treasuries; a revision of a tax on persons who carry on trade; an increase in the fees paid by owners of automobiles; and a tax on bicycles.

It is pointed out by the Administration that no foodstuffs and no articles which can be classed as necessities will be included for taxation, and that the taxes proposed will not be levied on the articles upon actual exportation from the Municipality, so as not adversely to affect the trans-shipment trade on which the island is so dependent.

Attention was also called to the fact that during the years 1936 to 1938 $128,000 of Federal W. P. A. funds was expended for road construction in St. Thomas and St. John, and that another $91,975 from the same source has been appropriated for improvement of public highways in St. Thomas during the present year. The Administration points out further that it is essential that the Municipality provide funds for the upkeep and maintenance of these roads built at Federal Government expense.

For many years Congress appropriated $280,000 annually in support of the Virgin Islands. Part of this was used for maintaining the Central Administration of the islands and part for making up the deficit between revenues and expenditures. A few years ago the policy was adopted by Congress of cutting $10,000 annually from each municipality. This year the Bureau of the Budget, in line with President Roosevelt's economy program, sliced $35,000 off the estimates for the next fiscal year of 1939.

Streetcars Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The last of South Carolina's streetcar lines went into oblivion recently when the State Public Service Commission ordered buses substituted for trolleys on the streets of Charleston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH CAPEN Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

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SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years' consistent advertising in Monitor, we offer profitable commission or yearly taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc.; opportunity to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time; only outfit furnished; state why we should employ you. JAMALENE, INC., Dept. 700, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 8188.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Substantial, attractive home of native stone and guaranteed asphalted shingles; Westchester County, restricted residential section; high, overlooking Hudson; hour from World's Fair grounds; less to 42nd Street via trains, subways or parkways; excellent public and private schools nearby; 14 rooms, partly furnished, if desired; General Electric oil burner, fireplaces, billiard room; 2-car garage; large verandas, rock garden, trees, shrubbery; assessed $27,500; no incumbrances; moderate price with terms; owner leaving town. Write Box L-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WORCESTER, Mass. — Comfortable, well-built home; excellent neighborhood; nine rooms, two baths; owner lives out of town; will sell for less than assessed value. Write Box S-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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N. Y. C., 250 W. 57th St.—Practitioner's office available evenings after six. Write Box W-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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N. Y. C., W. 71st St., near Broadway—Corner room, private apartment, elevator, cabinet shower; refinement; moderate; gentleman. Endicott 2-5427.

N. Y. C.—Delightful home, quiet, corner room, private bath; also single; two elevators; near church, Broadway (106th St.). Academy 2-3075.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st—Exceptionally pleasant, sunny room; suitable one or two; all transportation; near church; refined home. (13-A).

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Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M 9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Worsted-tex Suits for Men
$40
Harvard Cooperative Society
IN HARVARD SQUARE

Ford — See the New 1938 Ford Now On Display
1936 Ford Station Wagon $495
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave. Tro. 9460

Midwinter Clearance Sale
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing—Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Brattle Square Florist
29 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 0889



Choose flowering plants as a colorful, fragrant gift.

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

Spring Sale
WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM
4 pc. Sauce Pan Set, regularly $2.50, sale $1.95
3 pc. Covered Sauce Pan Set $3.45, sale $2.98
Small Sauce Pan, regularly 45c, sale 21c
Russell R. Cameron
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

COLBURN—Jeweler
14 Boylston Street Tro. 5343
Harvard Square
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
Hamilton, Elgin, and Waltham Watches
BEADS RESTRUNG

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING — Phone TRO. 3636

KENNEY'S
Cards and Gifts
844 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Fiske's
WEEK-END SPECIALS
Double Cream Mints..60c lb
Real Cream Caramels..70c lb
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681
Parson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Hotel Statler, Boston Hancock 3000

DEDHAM

DEDHAM
Custom Laundry
Our Aim Is to Please You With Prompt and Efficient Service.
Work Called For and Delivered in All Towns and Cities Within a Radius of Fifteen Miles.
Circulars on Request
125 East Street Ph. Ded. 0108

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
Foods and Beverages
Try Birdseye Meats
Prompt Delivery
Dedham Square Phone 0010

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey St. East Dedham

DEDHAM—Westwood

High Street Market
Native Fowl ..... 27c lb
Swift's Brookfield Butter .. 34c lb
Birds Eye Rhubarb ..... 19c box
695 High Street Westwood
Phone Ded. 2214
A. R. Meissner, Prop.

FITCHBURG

RED & WHITE
Bulk Macaroni Spaghetti or Elbow
Good Quality
2 pounds—15c
Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
N. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Nichols & Frost, Inc.

Where the finest qualities have become standard, and satisfaction is positive



Leisure
5 Putnam St. Tel. 848

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST. GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Potted Plants Cut Flowers
CLAUDE S. SHANNON
Florists
12 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. 2013

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN and DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 8310

Socony Mobilgas & Mobiloil
Washing—Polishing—Lubrication

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROTHERS
HING. 1420
HONEY
Pure Vermont, in the Comb, 2 Combs 55c
CHEESE
Kaukauna Klub (Say Kaw-Kaw-Na) 3 sizes
6 oz. Crock 39c, 12 oz. Crock 69c
22 oz. Crock 99c
GUY C. HOLBROOK
Where Superior
FURNITURE
Costs You Less
39 Leavitt St. Hingham

HOLYOKE

Two Days!
Friday and Saturday
ODDMENT DAYS
Big News that should hurry thrifty shoppers to Steiger's Friday and Saturday—We must make room for our Spring Merchandise—so we must clear our Odds and Ends for fast selling.—All items in only limited quantities—Look for the Special Oddment Day Signs.
STEIGER'S
Holyoke's Leading Dept. Store

Natural Bridge Shoes
Meets all the needs of the feminine feet and fashionable desires. The moderate price will delight your budget.
$5.00 and $6.00
Napoleon Bail 168 High St.
Superior Shoe Repairing

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

LAWRENCE

Special Sale of
FUR COATS
$48—$68—$88
Buy Now and Save
Cherry & Webb's
Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts.
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

Bateman's
Outstanding selection of new Spring dresses in gay prints, bolero, sunburst skirts. $3.95
1785 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 0223

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Sale—
AQUA-SILK
(Oil Silk)
Cottage Sets, $2.98
Reg. Price $3.98
Third Floor
Hasten Spring With Colorful Casual
Coats—Fur-Trimmed
$58
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

FINAL CLEARANCE
of This Season's High Quality
DRESSES
Many at cost and some at less than cost!
$10.95 and $13.75 Dresses $5.95
$13.75 and $16.50 Dresses $8.95
$16.50 and $19.75 Dresses $10.95
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Breakers 3737
Dress Shop—Second Floor

Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Breakers 4956

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. — Breakers 3400
"Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!"

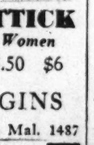
MALDEN

Open Evenings
Have Your Used Fur Coats Made Into Trotters or Capes
$12.00
Wessel Fur Shop
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone



Jones Stores Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices.
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY



Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.



ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1107

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097 R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.



Wedding Bouquets and Flowers for Every Occasion.
945 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1620

L. J. BONART & CO.
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, JR.
INSURANCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REAL ESTATE
TEL. MEL. 1479 437 MAIN STREET



Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET
PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
Parkas—Ski Coats—Mackinaws
at Reduced Prices
529 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

ANDREWS MARKET
Birds Eye Frosted Foods — *Groceries and Provisions*
510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

America's Finest Anthracite Coal
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
INCORPORATED
158 Essex Street Tel. 0794-0795

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

NEEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Paul E. Richwagen & Son, Inc.
Member Postal Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Highland Ave. Need. 0652

Frank L. Brown & Son
Painting and Decorating
Wallpapers
Tel. NEED. 0165-R or 0165-W
NEEDHAM, MASS.

AMBRICOAL
A high-heat, low-priced coal made from America's finest anthracite.
WHETTON'S
904 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0967

NEW BEDFORD

SPECIAL NOTICE
Wing's Annual February Furniture Sale Ends With the Month
—Why Not Buy Now?



Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. Champion, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Tel. 3790-3791

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meredith Beauty Studio
$7.50 Eugene Permanent for $6.50 until April 1
Special Price on All Work until March 15
392 CENTRE ST. NEW. NO. 1829

Moore and Moore, Inc.
HARDWARE
PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RADIOS
361 Center St. New. No. 8072

NEWTON—Auburndale

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
28A Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut St., Newtonville

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—Waban

The Maynard Workshop
34 Pilgrim Road Cen. New. 0303
Portrait and Architectural Photographers
The Maynards welcome visitors to their studio.



BOSTON GARDENING COMPANY
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut St. Cen. New. 4341

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
28A Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut St., Newtonville

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET



Walnut Delicatessen
King Gustav Brand Finest Brislings
19c tin, $1.95 doz.
335 Walnut St. Open Evenings and Sundays

★
STAR MARKET
Thick End Corned Beef, lean mild cured ..... 19c lb
Lamb Legs, fancy spring lamb, tender ..... 23c lb
304 Walnut St. New. North 8400

PITTSFIELD

Don't Miss Our 39th Annual
MILL END SALE
Six floors overflowing with extraordinary bargains. Come with the Crowds.
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
New Spring Showing of Smart New Styles
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES and SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 481 North St. Open Evenings

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Nationally Advertised Brands Week
FEB. 24th to MARCH 3rd
Advertising identifies the manufacturer and places his guarantee back of our personal guarantee when you buy well-known brands at
Kelsey's Great Market
"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

SHALETT
Quality Cleaners and Dyers
Plain garments cash and carry
69 cents
702 North St., Cor. Burbank Dial 5475
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1131 RES. 2-9030

Holden & Stone Co.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
The store that's first with the news and first with
Smart Fashions
Listen in to our early broadcast of the headline news over W. B. R. K., 1310 kilocycles, every morning at 8 A. M.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 4258-W 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Homemaking is an Art—
Laundry Work is a Science
Let us use our systematized knowledge to solve your washing problems and save you money too.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0339
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

Homemaking is an Art—
Laundry Work is a Science
Let us use our systematized knowledge to solve your washing problems and save you money too.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

Is your car doubly protected by
Mobilubrication Certified
and CAR INSPECTION SERVICE
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
570 ADAMS STREET

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
865 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

WENDELL
BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles. Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0638-R



Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
Change your Oil Now.
T. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0659

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon Street Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me—for personal
insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN


U-M-M
Rich Thick Cream
for Breakfast
"Cream Top" Milk—a real convenience whenever you desire cream for any special purpose
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3818

BEST OF ALL!
For your inspection we have twelve 1935-1936 Ford cars thoroughly reconditioned and covered by our R. & G. guarantee
4 Choice Selection of Cabriolets, Touring Fordors, De Luxe Coupes, De Luxe Tudors and Fordors—No finer selection anywhere!
COOMBS MOTOR CO., Watertown
Authorized Ford Dealers
49 No. Beacon St., Watertown Mid. 7650
Open Evenings and Sunday

WELLESLEY

Greet this spring season with a Suit, Coat, Skirt or Tailored Dress made for you in our own work rooms.
LITVACK'S
for Cleaning or Tailoring Service Call Wellesley 2125 R or W
WELLESLEY 548 Washington St. WELLESLEY HILLS 19 Washington St.

MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
59 Central Street
Opposite Filene's Telephone Wel. 1045

WINTHROP

Shirley Hardware Co.
472 SHIRLEY STREET OCEAN 2050
Sale of "WEAR-EVER" Aluminum
4 piece Sauce Pan set, Reg. $2.50 .... $1.95
New! Bungalow Cooker, Reg. $2.95 .... 2.45
Handy size Sauce Pan, Reg. 45c ..... .31
O'Cedar Mop, Reg. $1.50 ..... .79
Old English Wax, Qt. ..... .79
Pyrex, 10 inch pie plate ..... .89
R. C. A. Radios—Norge Refrigerators

Elliott's Fish Market
3 Somerset Ave. Ocean 2779
THE STORE THAT
SELLS ONLY FISH
When you want the Best
Come to a Specialist
We deliver anywhere in Winthrop

WINTHROP
LAUNDERING COMPANY
18 Central St. Ocean 1226
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Excellent Work at Reasonable Prices
APPROVED BY SANITARY BOARD
Visitors Welcomed

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281


Gladden Every Day
With Flowers
SUNNYSIDE
GREEN HOUSES
2 Boxford St.
Dial 2-4667

European
Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box MCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY, Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 ft. up.—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; Illus. tariff. "W. V."

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 139 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Comfortable apartments: board residence; good cooking; near sea, shops; 2 guineas full board. "Mountfield," 57 Clevedon Road.

FLATS TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Unfurnished ground floor lady's house: 2 good rooms, kitchen scullery; gas electricity; central. 23 Albany Road.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SCHIEDMAYER semi-grand piano; three photogravures of paintings by Herbert Schmalz, artists proofs; "The Dictionary Historical and Critical" of Mr. Peter Bayle in 5 volumes, 1734. Apply 39 Roumania Crescent, Llandudno.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist Eugene Permanent Waving whole head 21/-, 10/6. 24w Rd Richmond Surrey Tel 2611 Richmond

HOUSES FOR SALE

WORCESTER—House (freehold), southeast aspect; 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, electric light, heated radiators, garden, carriage drive, garage, chauffeur's cottage. Mrs. Porter, Haslington, Malvern Wells.

HOUSES TO LET

JORDANS, BUCKS—Well furnished, cosy, six-roomed cottage for 6 months, 2½ guineas. Box K-563—BCM/CSM, London.

WALES—To let unfurnished, 39 Roumania Crescent, Llandudno; compact house, 3 bed and 2 sitting rooms; garage.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged; entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR and MRS BRYAN GIPPS. 15 De La Warr Road

BERKSHIRE—Young guests received in country house; tennis, golf, riding and river near; 2½ gns. if two share large room, 3 gns. single. Box W-700, BCM/CSM, London.

HOVE 4, Sussex, Braeside, 138 Nevill Road. Private modern house; 1 or 2 guests. Central heating; excellent cooking; view downs and sea; C. H. W.; convenient buses, trains, shops, etc.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE From Broadwoods tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave Hounslow Tel Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

EXPERIENCED nursery governess, qualified teach boys, 3, 5, first lessons, French, German; post in America; interview London. Write fully including references. Box W-970, BCM/CSM, London.

UXBRIDGE — Lady companion required (not under 40) to do light duties and needlework; Christian Scientist essential. Box W-967, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

BOOKKEEPING, typing, experience includes Ltd. Co. secretary, builders wages, progress clerk, references. 4 Eversfield Rd., Kew Gardens, Surrey.

ROOMS TO LET

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.—Pleasant bed-sitting room in private house, good locality, high ground; board optional; congenial home for business or retired person. 4 Belmont Road.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BOURNEMOUTH — Kathleen O. Newman, L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M., A. T. C. L., M. R. S. T. (Pianoforte); also A. L. A. M. (Elocution) gives lessons in the above subjects at 21 Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 6444.

PARKESTONE, Dorset—Individual tuition in small class; private tuition; coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon, 21 St. Peters Road.

TEACHERS' POST VACANT

RESIDENT teacher qualified to take charge of junior forms in recognised girls day and boarding school near London. Box W-955, BCM/CSM, London.

England
BEXHILL-ON-SEA
LISTEN TO THE SERVICES REGULARLY BROADCAST FROM
The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ,
Scientist,
in BOSTON, U. S. A., on an
ALL WAVE RECEIVER supplied by
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. R. E., A. M. I. W. T.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
Specialist in Short Wave Radio
19 SEA ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 221
PHONE BEXHILL 1207

The Noted House for
Freshly Made Chocolates
and High Class
Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to
Maidstone Bus Office

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
there Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 34.
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 4
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 260
Personal Supervision Resident Director,
MARY STAMPTON

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 23

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM
REEVE & STEDEFORD
ACCREDITED DEALERS FOR
AUSTIN · DAIMLER · LANCHESTER
ROVER · TRIUMPH · VAUXHALL · WOLSELEY
BROAD STREET B'HAM
& AT THE PARADE SUTTON COLDFIELD
MID. 0404

TROUSSEAUX
Made to Measure
(Fittings Free)
by
THE LINGERIE SHOP
110 New Street Tel. Mid. 1140

ORTON'S
113-115 STRATFORD ROAD
General and Fancy Drapers
We have all our SPRING GOODS at keen prices.

BOURNEMOUTH

Telephone 1207 6 Avenue Road
Carlotta
Noted for Delectable
Home Made Food
Have you taken Morning Refreshment, Afternoon Tea or a Theatre Supper at the Carlotta's new branch at
4 ALBERT ROAD
It is only 50 yards from the Bournemouth Arcade. It is most comfortably appointed and serves you with the best of home made food.
Try it once
and you will come again!

ANDERSON & McAULEY
Linen Event
March 10th-19th
Linens Speciality Priced
for Ten Days Only
The Irish Linen Store
Gervis Place

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

Court Hairdresser
ELIZABETH
Registered Eugene Waver
Specialist in
Arnoil Steam Method
4 Queens Park Terrace Charminster Road
Phone: Winton 2136

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stocks of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Road, The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



Dizzy From Don'ts

Ma cousin Lize got a gran' new place,
But shucks! dat's a house, not a home, chile!
Dere's rugs an' dere's fu'niture, curtains, an' lace,
But it's cold from de cellar to roof, chile!

All day Lize call, "Hi! don't you do dat!"
"Be careful, you chillun, don't muss up de mat!"
"Don't set on dat cha'r!" "Don't let in de cat!"
"Don't touch dat dere woodwork—yo' fingers leave ma'ks!"
"Don't play on de carpet—go out in de pa'ks!"

I tol' Lize dose "don'ts"—dey is apt to breed "won'ts";
Cause chilluns dey sho' can get dizzy from don'ts!

—Minny M. H. Ayers.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A Gary, Indiana, reader shares this quotation by Edmund Burke:

"XOPF ACM MZBMODMEYMN D CRQM CRH, REH D CRQM CRH R LPPH HMRS, D CRQM SMROEMH AP ACDET FMAAMO PX VRETDEH."

An Acrostic

Definitions are given below for 6-letter words to be filled in as indicated:

C — — — — E
H — — — — G
A — — — — N
N — — — — A
G — — — — H
E — — — — C

1, First down, last up. 2, what most players are doing in a game of hide and seek. 3, fall. 4, a faint cloudless self-luminous mass of gaseous matter situated at the distance of the stars. 5, development. 6, foreign.

Letter Changing

A Washington, D. C., reader notes that, by transposing the first letter of the word "slag" to the end of the word, it becomes "lags." This forms the basis of today's letter changing problem: SLAG to LAGS in 8 moves.

How Many Cords?

Wood costing $7.00 a cord is sold for $8.20 a cord. How many cords must be handled to gain $480.00?

Authors and Their Works

W. P. K. of Des Moines, Iowa, shares this list. As usual, the first item is checked by way of example. Try matching the others:

1	Bunyan	Seasons	
2	Homer	Canterbury Tales	
3	Virgil	Pilgrim's Progress	✓
4	Spenser	Iliad	
5	Gray	Thanatopsis	
6	Cervantes	Aeneid	
7	Milton	Faerie Queen	
8	Chaucer	Paradise Lost	
9	Bryant	Elegy	
10	Thomson	Don Quixote	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Odds and Ends

Perpetual Spring

Because its temperature seldom varies five degrees throughout the year, Mexico, D. F., is considered to have the most nearly perfect climate in the world.

Where to Put Your Radiator

According to the research department of the University of Illinois, the best place for a radiator is under a window; the worst place, under the ceiling.

Pride of the Mound Builders

Near East St. Louis (Ill.) is located the great Cahokia Indian Mound, the most massive monument of the Mound Builders in the world.

That Senators May Ride

Beneath the plaza of the U. S. Capitol grounds, an underground garage provides storage and parking stalls for the lawmakers' automobiles. From the Senate Office Building, an underground railroad carries Senators to the Capitol, a quarter of a mile distant.

Why the Spider Was There

When Mark Twain, in his early days, was editor of a Missouri paper, a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper, and asking him whether that was a sign of good luck or bad. The humorist wrote him this answer and printed it:

"Old Subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "From the experiences I have had, and I have had a good deal, I have learned to think better of mankind."

An Acrostic: Change, hiding, autumn, nebula, growth, exotic.

Letter Changing: Slag, slat, slot, soot, loot, lost, last, lass, lags.

How Many Cords?: 400 cords.

Authors and Their Works: Bunyan—Pilgrim's Progress; Homer—Iliad; Virgil—Aeneid; Spenser—Faerie Queen; Gray—Elegy; Cervantes—Don Quixote; Milton—Paradise Lost; Chaucer—Canterbury Tales; Bryant—Thanatopsis; Thomson—Seasons.

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER



This Thing with Horns
Lives in Africa.
But you do not need to go there
To find him.
He is in every Crossword Puzzle—
Sometimes Vertical,
Sometimes Horizontal,
But always in Three Letters,
And always a Gnu.

Farmer Ben's Busy Hens

A Story for Children

Emmaline and Susabet were waiting at the henyard gate for Farmer Ben to let them out. Each had laid him an egg, so their day's work was done and Farmer Ben's two most intelligent hens were free to go out and see what was going on in the great world outside the henyard.

Farmer Ben was always careful not to let any hen out except Emmaline and Susabet, for he knew that



Emmaline and Susabet Perched on a Fence and Watched

Emmaline and Susabet would return just before sunset. His other hens were different. They had no interest at all in the great world outside the henyard, but if any of them got a chance she was likely as not to slip out through the gate. Then she wouldn't know what to do with herself. Farmer Ben would have to run around after her and shoo her back into the henyard. And, as Farmer Ben had more than once said to his good wife, he never felt sillier than when he was shooing a hen.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I think I'd like to see
What's going on in town today.
Do you agree with me?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I'm sure it would be gay
To see what's going on in town
This sunny winter day."

It was such a warm, pleasant winter day that Farmer Ben had left off his ear-muffs. He greeted Emmaline and Susabet cheerily, opened the henyard gate, and watched them off toward the road.

"There they go," said Farmer Ben, talking to himself as he often did. "The two smartest hens in the world."

Emmaline and Susabet turned toward town, going now in one direction and again in another as hens do. Soon the houses were nearer together and they met more and more people. It was a small town, and most of the people they met knew Emmaline and Susabet even if Emmaline and Susabet didn't know them.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I wonder who may be
These stylish ladies coming now,
All chatting sociably."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"They make a gay hubbub.
The house that they are going in—
It is the Woman's Club."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The Woman's Club, I'm sure.
You see it says the Woman's Club
Right up above the door."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It would be very pleasant
If we could join a Woman's Club
And be among those present."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"One thinks it might. But then,
I fear one would feel out of place
Because one was a hen."

So Emmaline and Susabet flapped their wings, and flew up, and perched on a fence, and watched the Woman's Club going into the clubhouse.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It would be pretty good
To have a Woman's Club at home.
I wonder if we could."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Our friends at home, I fear,
Are not intelligent enough
For such a club, my dear."

Quotation for Today

IT IS better to fight for the good, than to rail at the ill.—TENNYSON.

Did You Ever Wonder

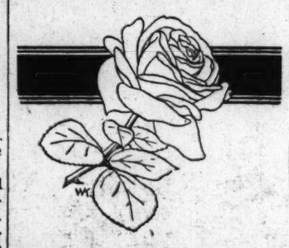
How Perfumes Are Obtained?

The obvious and natural place to look for a source of perfume is in the sweet-smelling flowers which delight our nostrils. In many areas, great quantities of flowers are grown expressly for the perfumes or "essential oils" which may be extracted from them.

For example, in Southern France may be found miles upon miles of fragrant flower gardens from which the blooms are carefully harvested by hand to supply the near-by perfume factories. Men, women, and children pick the blossoms, which are hauled from the gardens in wagonloads to be distilled into perfume at the factory.

A famous flower perfume is attar of roses. It is obtained by distilling the fragrant oils from rose petals. A good yield for an acre of rose garden would be something like a ton of petals. From a ton of petals, approximately one ounce of attar of roses is distilled. With these facts in mind, it is easy to understand why this lovely perfume is priced at from $15 to $100 an ounce.

Not all perfume is obtained from



flowers. Animals also provide several useful odors. These animal perfumes are inclined to be strong and lasting, and are used chiefly in very small quantities to give permanence to other odors which would soon fade and disappear if used alone.

There are four principal animal perfumes: The most important is musk, which is obtained from the musk deer of Central Asia. Perfumes are also obtained from ambergris, a product of the sperm whale of the Indian Ocean; civet, from the civet cat of Asia and North Africa; and castor, from the beaver.

Chemists, with their retorts and test tubes, have been able to develop synthetic perfumes. These artificial perfumes of the chemist, however, lack the delicacy and allure of the animal and flower perfumes; so Nature remains the greatest perfume producer in the world.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

A Poet Speaks

As the coronation of Victoria drew near, the interest and enthusiasm of her subjects rose to unprecedented heights. Requests for admission to Westminster Abbey to witness the great spectacle exceeded all bounds; and in consequence many of England's great were denied the privilege of witnessing the crowning of their beloved Queen.

Many ladies, it is said, gained admission by dressing themselves as choristers and entering with the musicians; while peers attired their children in the livery of pages and brought them instead of servants.

Spurning all subterfuge, the poet Campbell went to the Earl-Marshal in charge of arrangements and boldly demanded admittance.

"Why do you believe you should be admitted?" inquired the official.

"Well," said Campbell, looking in through the door, "it seems to me that if a corner of the Abbey is devoted to dead poets, a little space ought to be given to a living one."

The Earl-Marshal couldn't answer that one, so he invited Campbell to enter.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club From Harry Fletcher, Jr., King City, Calif.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Suitable Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, March 11, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words; and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Package Receiver

A neighbor solved the problem of what to do with small packages that were delivered to his house when he was away from home, by constructing a receiving box in his home. This unit was built-in between the service porch and the breakfast nook. It measured about 12 by 14 inches. It consisted of two castiron frames, and had an inner door and outer door, the outer locking automatically when closed from the outside—opening only from the inside.

When his wife expected a package, the outer door was left ajar. When the package had been placed inside the unit, the door was closed.

After seeing the handy and useful unit, his friends kept him busy building similar ones for them. For each package receiver installed he charged $3.50, and made a good profit as well.—Rudy D., Aberdeen, Wash.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Chirp

Chirp creates much merriment. Have the guests seated round a room. Blindfold one guest and give him a pillow. Turn him round several times. Then the rest of the guests must change places so that the blindfolded one will not know where each guest is seated. He must then find someone's lap by the use of the pillow. He must not use his hands.

When he finds a lap, he puts the pillow on it and then sits on the pillow. He then asks the person on whom he is sitting to chirp. He may ask this one to chirp only three times.

If he fails to guess on whom he is sitting, he must move on to another lap. This is continued until he guesses correctly.

If he guesses correctly, the one on whom he is sitting takes his place.—Ruth K., Cambridge, Mass.

Vision

Earth's crowned with Heaven, And every common bush afire with God;
But only he who sees takes off his shoes.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

"Now, Billie," said the foreman's little boy, addressing the blacksmith's little boy, who had come over for a frolic, "we'll play Sunday School. You give me a nickel every Sunday for 10 months, and then next Christmas I'll give you a 10-cent bag of candy."

Co-operation

A Morningside parent recently had occasion to punish his six-year-old son. That night he overheard the youngster saying his prayers.

"Lord, make me a good boy," pleaded the child. "I asked yesterday, but I suppose you overlooked it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.



—Passing Show

"I'm tired of spots, I'm going to make squares!"

Brevities

St. Louis Star Times: Here's one great trouble: Instead of trying to do something with 1938, most of us seem to be waiting to see what it's going to do with us.

Detroit News: The trend, says a merchant tailors' association in Chicago, is toward raspberry hues in suitings for men. What, by the way, ever becomes of these trends?

Boston Herald: Now is that pleasant mid-term time, when presidential possibilities get a chance to grab off a little harmless publicity before the probabilities begin to show up.

The Disguise

The newly-weds had just got off their train.

"John dear," said the bride, "let's try to make the people think we've been married a long time."

"All right, honey," was the answer, "you carry the suitcases."—Vancouver Sun.

Dad Could Use a Loan

The rich young man approached the girl's father with some misgivings.

"Er—er, I suppose, sir," he began, nervously, "that you are aware I have been making advances to your daughter?"

Father patted him on the back.

"Yes, and now what about her poor old Dad, eh?"—Smith's Weekly.

Lightening the Burden

An Irishman carrying a large sack of potatoes along a lonely road was overtaken by a man driving a horse and cart.

The driver offered Pat a lift, which he gladly accepted, but still kept the sack of pototoes on his back. The driver told him to put them down in the cart.

"Sure," Pat replied, "I'm thankful for the lift ye give me, but I don't want ye to be burdened with the taters as well."—Tit-Bits.

Jest a Minute



"Could I interest you in neckties?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



No Smoking

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A few years ago, when a new and young judge was elected to the District Court here, he took a pioneer step: He declared there was to be no smoking in his courtroom.

Most of the practicing lawyers, even those who used tobacco, approved the edict. A courtroom without tobacco smoke was a refreshing place to be, and a pleasant contrast to the rest of the courtrooms heavy with stale smoke.

The other judges congratulated the new judge on his courage. But such a thing had never been done before, and they hardly dared to follow the example.

Then came a day when Oklahoma County's offices were moved from the old smoke-soaked, rock courthouse to a new brick and marble structure, nine stories high.

"It seems a shame," some said, "to get these clean rooms stained up with tobacco."

So a judges' conference was called, and it was voted that there would be no smoking in the new courtrooms.

One judge had been particularly opposed to the movement; and although complying with the majority vote and doing no smoking, he sat almost continuously thereafter with an unlighted cigar in his mouth.

When this was mentioned to him, he replied that he was complying with the new regulation; for he never lighted his cigar. But the other judges did not think this was keeping the spirit of the new requirement and had another conference at which it was voted that no tobacco was to be used in courtrooms.

The cigar-chewing judge protested vigorously at first, but put his cigar aside. After a few days, he said to a fellow judge, "I'm glad you did away with tobacco using. I feel ever so much better and think more clearly since I quit chewing cigars."

So Oklahoma County's court rooms are free from tobacco, and lawyers have expressed the hope that the time will come when no tobacco will be used in the entire court house.

Much gratitude has been expressed for the attitude of the young judge who was first to eliminate smoking in his courtroom.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Difficult Eligibility Questions

Question: Our bylaws provide that only members "who are faithful . . . and active in both church and Sunday School work" and who are members of The Mother Church shall be eligible for election to the board. At the election, members are furnished with a list of the total membership, on which those not members of The Mother Church are the only ones specified as not eligible. Does this nullify the bylaw regarding "faithfulness" and "activity"?

Answer: Does the list given to the members purport to be a list of those eligible or simply a list of members? It is a question as to whether a list of those strictly eligible under the bylaw could be compiled. Unless the bylaws also provide a means for distinguishing officially and impersonally between activity and inactivity, and also a means of designating those inactive or unfaithful, it would seem that this requirement of the bylaws is for the direction of members in their voting according to their individual opinions.

Should one be elected who in the opinion of a member is not eligible because of inactivity, the member might lodge a protest, but it would involve a question requiring proof and some method of deciding the question. All these considerations point to the bylaw as merely for the guidance of members.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Josephus and Jesus

The Jewish historian Josephus, who was not himself an adherent of Chistianity, lived during the first century of our era; and it is of interest to discover that his famous work, "The Antiquities of the Jews," contains (in the edition which has come down to our time) a reference to the life work, crucifixion, and resurrection of the founder of the Christian church,—a passage which plays its part in answering the claims of those who from time to time have sought to deny the historicity of Jesus.

"At this time," we read, "lived Jesus, a wise man, if indeed it is proper to call him a man. For he was a doer of wonderful works, a teacher of men who receive the truth gladly. . . ." Then the writer proceeds to refer to Christ Jesus' crucifixion at the hands of Pilate, adding that "he appeared to (his followers) alive again the third day as indeed the divine prophets had foretold" ("Antiquities": XVIII iii 3).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Man That Picks Up Stones*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Instructor Snubs*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Federal Aid for Education?

DOWN at Bayou Crossing in Arkasippi the six children of Lije Beesom go to school five months a year when school keeps that long, are instructed by a teacher who receives less than $500 a year, have a total of $25 or $30 a year per child spent by the community on their education and have no prospect of attending a high school within reach of their tumbledown home.

Up in Thriving City, one of America's business centers, little Nancy and Edward Smythe, children of apartment-dwelling parents, attend a nine-month term of school under a capably trained teacher who receives $2,200 to $2,400 a year; each has $135 or more a year contributed by taxpayers toward his or her mental improvement and both look forward to high school instruction as a matter of course.

These examples are obviously fictional but they are representative. And they describe some of the differences in educational opportunity which have led President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education to urge that federal aid should be given to education in the states as the only way of bringing up to a desirable minimum the school standards in many sections.

The nub of the problem lies in the fact that some of the sections with the lowest share of the national income are sections that have the most children to educate. For example, farmers in the southeastern states have 14 per cent of the school children but only 2 per cent of the national income.

The advisory committee recommends that during the next six years appropriations beginning at $70,000,000 and rising to $199,000,000 be allocated among the states in proportion to their financial needs. Distribution according to need would permit the funds to be used with maximum effectiveness toward leveling up the valleys. But it raises serious questions. Wealthy states doubtless will object to paying without receiving. And a more grave difficulty is that of defining relative need.

How, for example, is it to be determined whether a state is doing all it can or is doing its fair full share toward meeting its own responsibilities of education? Are its present school revenues to be taken as a criterion? Or the length of its school term? Or the average salaries of its teachers?

This is not to say it is impossible to establish measurements of need, but they should be laid down with extreme care and with a quality of definiteness. If the committee's bill implies that the size of allotments is to be a matter of mere haggling between state and federal functionaries it will not commend itself to favorable consideration.

Some will oppose any extension of the process of putting states in leading strings through the multiplication of already numerous federal subsidies. Some supervision over the use of aid funds within the states must be maintained since not all states have undertaken to eradicate the inequalities among school districts which the committee seeks on a national scale to remedy. Yet this distinctly ought not to grow into federal regulation of the subjects to be taught.

On the satisfactory working out of these and many other practical difficulties depends the decision as to whether federal aid to states for education is desirable.

"Titan" of Reparations

MANY Americans, in spite of their country's post-war aloofness from world affairs, have been called upon to play a leading role on the world stage. None occupied a dizzier eminence than Seymour Parker Gilbert. After the Dawes Plan was put into effect, he became Agent General of Reparations Payments, a position which, in the circumstances of the servitudes under which Germany then labored, made him a kind of Führer of the entire German economy, if not its polity.

In those days, however, nobody thought in the phraseology of Führer. The Agent General was dubbed "Titan." It was an appellation originally applied by Robert Crozier Long, the Berlin financial journalist, in "The Mythology of Reparations." The name stuck, and, though Mr. Gilbert sometimes used it of himself, he did so always with facetiousness. For he filled his extremely difficult role with modesty and a becoming awareness of German susceptibilities.

Of his ability not even the exacting Germans could complain. He was but 32 when he went to Germany. But already he had had a career which had brought him to the very top of non-political fiscal service in his own country. It was a new top, in fact; for he was the first Undersecretary of the Treasury in America's history. The job was created especially for him—and nothing more need be said to attest his talents.

It is a pity that American government cannot keep such men as Parker Gilbert. But the emoluments of official service are still too meager to offset the glittering prizes offered by private business. After the Berlin experience he went to J. P. Morgan and Company as partner. Outside the bank parlor of 23 Wall Street little had been heard of Mr. Gilbert in recent years. He remained active and useful. But to the public he had become almost as legendary as the days when there were reparations.

China Strikes Back

SOMETHING like a ripple of applause has greeted news of a Chinese air raid on Formosa. And people who decry Japanese bombing in China have appeared happy to think bombs might soon rain on Japan itself.

Here we have another example of an attitude which is threatening modern civilization. It is nothing other than the old hoax that the end justifies the means. Any weapon—denial of free speech, corrupt politics, sitdown strikes, or air bombing—is all right if used against the other fellow.

But the bad weapon often proves bad in results. Chinese bombing may be designed to let Japanese civilians "know what it's like." But just as in China, it is likely to cause more anger than fright. And there is urgent need for any available Chinese air forces to combat the air supremacy which is Japan's best protection against China's real hope—guerrilla tactics.

There may be some satisfaction for China striking back spectacularly. But striking back 1,000 miles away from the Suchow area where China's armies are desperately standing off a vital attack is wasteful. And striking back which involves civilian bombing is nothing to cheer about.

A Silence—and a Speech

"HEIL, AUSTRIA!" were the words with which Chancellor Schuschnigg closed his speech before members of the Austrian Diet, Fatherland Front leaders and representatives of other nations. This was the speech awaited as an explanation of the meeting between Austria's Chancellor and Germany's Führer. How much ground had Austria yielded? Was it "surrender"? What of the future of Austria? What of independence?

To those questions Dr. Schuschnigg directed one hour and fifty-two minutes of speechmaking, which can be summed up in his last two words. The seemingly strong tone of the Austrian Chancellor's address may surprise some. Will it surprise Herr Hitler? The German leader must have a complete understanding of the problems Dr. Schuschnigg now has to resolve if he is to prevent concessions to German pressure from causing strife among the Austrian people to the possible detriment of both countries' interests.

It is noteworthy that Herr Hitler's silence on Austrian independence rings as audibly across Austro-German frontiers as does Dr. Schuschnigg's eloquence. Many Austrians have been trying to accept sanguinely the position which Herr Hitler thrust upon them when he persuaded Dr. Schuschnigg to replace "anti-Nazi" ministers in the Austrian cabinet with men more sympathetic to National Socialist aims. Austrians looked to Berlin on February 20, the day of Herr Hitler's speech before the Reichstag, for assurance. They received a silence that not even the Austrian Chancellor's ringing words have been quite able to drown out.

The silence in Berlin and the speech in Vienna epitomize a contrast of attitude which has been evident in the two capitals ever since the Hitler-Schuschnigg talks at Berchtesgaden. In Berlin the tendency is to make much of Austria's acceptance of German suggestions for cabinet changes. Vienna dwelt rather on the fact that the changes were not sweeping. Elsewhere it was known that the appointments represented rather a compromise between Austria and Germany than an Austrian "capitulation."

What was known then is not much altered by Herr Hitler's neglect to mention Austrian independence nor by Dr. Schuschnigg's impassioned insistence upon it. Whatever is said or unsaid, economically and politically post-war Austria's independence has always depended on outside forces. Dr. Schuschnigg's speech serves chiefly to reaffirm what it was reasonable to suspect from the start: that reports of Austria's death were exaggerated.

Telling the World

RECENT official figures show that the British Government spent £106,400 on publicity and public relations officers in 1937, as compared with £18,650 in 1930. It is certainly quite a respectable increase, and one that is significant in view of the fact that the Government, like all governments, gets such a vast deal of unpaid publicity. It is almost as frequently discussed as the weather, its leading lights shine in the popular eye nearly as brightly as the stars of the firmament, its doings on the front pages of the press are only less widely read than the sport news on the back pages—yet all this, and more, is not enough apparently to fix public attention on its good works.

That, of course, is because the competition for attention is so extreme. Never has the babel of the "barkers" been so loud. Only Brer Rabbit would have found it easy to "lay low and say nuffin'" and yet achieve celebrity today, when it is apt to seem that nobody can be anybody without telling everybody that he is somebody.

Possibly it is not altogether a fortunate state of affairs; but the Government's determination to boost its laurels rather than roost on them appears sensible, and even belated, in the circumstances.

America on Relief

Book News of the Day

AMERICA on relief is a subject fit for the writer of epics. But it must await a Walt Whitman before literary justice will be done this mighty discord in the American song. Marie Dresden Lane and Francis Steegmuller in their AMERICA ON RELIEF (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2) have penned no epic. Yet they have prepared a fair, compact and lucid survey of the American relief program from 1933 to the present.

Mrs. Lane, an experienced social worker, has provided the subject matter and Mr. Steegmuller has done the writing. The result is a valuable digest of the whole field of relief. From first to last the approach is that of the social worker, who puts human values ahead of the annual budget. The book is thus placed on a level above the shallow crumb-counting tracts that have been written on the problem of relief.

* * *

The authors regard work relief as superior to direct relief, not merely because it preserves the usefulness of the individual but because it makes some return to the nation. Educational projects taught 700,000 persons to read and write; art projects promoted a national culture, low-priced and accessible to the masses in conformity to the country's democratic aspirations. Thousands of youths have been helped to finish their schooling, vagrant boys have been gathered in off the railroad tracks; the nation is richer by hundreds of schools, bridges, roads, irrigation projects, dried-out swamps, replanted forests and, above all, a population not corroded and rusted into sullen obsolescence by grudging charity.

But the authors are not propagandists for Mr. Hopkins. They believe savings could have been effected by modifying the "high prevailing WPA wage rate" to fit better the relief needs of the workers. Agricultural relief policies failed to establish farmers in their normal occupation; WPA wage rates for women on unskilled projects encouraged them to remain on relief; relief programs failed to provide adequate assistance to the disabled or to migratory workers.

* * *

Needed now is a co-ordination of all relief experience in the 48 states and the formulation of an efficient Federal employment program. This program would be supplemented by direct relief for family assistance made through grants-in-aid to the states. Here, as always, America is confronted by the same problem of government it has lived with since the days of the Confederation—the distribution of power between the central government and the multiple local jurisdictions. This distribution has been imperfectly made so far in the administration of relief. A constructive adjustment might be achieved if Washington were permitted to set uniformly high standards, with the local governments providing the on-the-ground, close-up administration.

Criticism or praise and easy jokes about the WPA shovel leaners notwithstanding, the American relief program so far admits of slight disparagement, according to the authors. They doubt if any party or any man could have tailored an equally beneficial relief program so swiftly to fit over 48 states, thousands of cities and millions of men and women with less friction and extravagance.

R. M. B.

Still Left—A Good Foundation



Trip by Moonlight

AN EXPERT at the American Museum of Natural History in New York leaned with me over a case containing rows of brightly polished translucent stones, and he said, "Almost every day, in the mail, we get a big stone of some kind that someone has dug up, and believes to be valuable. They send it in to us. I've seen some quite good tourmalines come in that way. Very often of course the stones are valueless."

I thought of a little box I put away in a doll's trunk when I was six or seven years old, and I went to see if it was still there, and it was, and it brought back to me the night my father first showed me the garnet rock.

You may think that night-time is a strange time to go showing a child a garnet rock. But it was a night when the light of the moon washed the whole countryside with liquid silver, and it was so light as the moon pressed its way down through the branches of great pines, and the maples that crowded up the mountainside to the clearing, that it was almost as if it were broad daylight.

It had been a very hot day. Too hot to go anywhere or do anything but sit on the porch on the shaded side of the house overlooking the glen, with the brook at the foot, and read a book. The book was one of the Little Colonel series. When my mother saw what I was reading she murmured, "I should think you would get tired of reading so many of those." But I never got tired of them. They were like the Five Little Peppers and—what, for some reason I never could make out—I was not supposed to read—the Elsie Books.

The hot day waned, and became breathless twilight. The stars came out suddenly, like children jumping forth from behind rocks in a field to play. A very small breeze came whispering down off the mountain. My father said to my mother, "I guess we'll go for a walk. Do you want to come?" My mother said she had to talk to the cook about putting up blackberries, and that we had better go on without her.

My father said to me, "I will take you up and show you the garnet rock. I will take along my penknife, and show you how to get the garnets out. They will look pretty in the moonlight. I do not suppose you could sell 10,000 of them for a quarter, but it is interesting to see them in their natural state."

* * *

We skirted the reservoir which gave us our own water supply, and began the steep ascent up the mountain side. The branches of trees sometimes made figures of goblins against the starry sky. Once a fox barked, and there were answering barks from far up the mountain. The hound dog which belonged to a recluse who lived over on the other side of the mountain came loping along the roadway never used by any but lumbermen.

"Hello, Sir," my father said softly, in the moonlight, and the hound whined lightly and passed on.

We came to a clearing and in the middle of it to a great rock. It looks a little like the rock which is the symbol of some insurance company—I forget which one.

"See?" my father said, standing carefully so that he should not obstruct the shower of moonlight on the rock.

The rock gleamed with a thousand points of wine colored fire.

"The rock is quite soft, and the garnets are not bedded deep, and I will show you," he said, taking a great pocket knife out, squinting a little to select the best blade.

With the point he began to dig out the little points of light. They came out quite easily. They were very pretty. "Hold out your hand," he said, and as fast as he picked them out with the point of his knife, he put them into my hand. They felt cool, like chips of ice, and they glistened in the moonlight.

* * *

Finally we had so many that he said I had better put them into my handkerchief. And finally too we turned away from the rock, and went back down the mountain side, past the reservoir, through the path where the skunks may have been taking their constitutional, and home.

My mother sat rocking on the porch, with the moon shining down through the pines upon her, as she watched the lights glimmering in the valley across the river.

"Where have you been?" she asked.

"I took her up to show her the rock where the garnets are," my father said. He had told her before, but did not mind repeating it.

I showed her the handkerchief full of the little wine colored jewels, and she said, "If you look on my table you will find a box which brought that edelweiss from Mr. Haslam in Switzerland. You may have it to keep your garnets in. It is a nice little box."

I put the garnets in the box and before I went to bed I put the box in my doll's trunk. From time to time I took it out and looked over the garnets. I think my father was right. Probably 10,000 of them would not fetch a quarter.

But I have never had any particular need of such a quarter, if they would; and it has been very pleasant to take them out once in a while and look at them.

JANET MABIE

Housing: A Service to Be Subsidized

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although Washington has visualized housing as a spur to recovery and an objective in its social program, all the efforts it has put forward and the money it has appropriated have been abortive. That suggests a review of the entire housing situation, beginning with the approach, which is that it is desirable for people to own their own homes. Perhaps present-day conditions render this premise obsolete.

In his message to Congress last November 29, the President referred to the desirability of building 600,000 to 800,000 dwelling units annually over the next five years at a cost of about $4,000 per unit. I do not have at hand the exact figure on average national income, but I suspect it is not over $1,500. I recall a figure that 40 per cent of United States families have annual incomes between $1,500 and $2,500. I know that in the first eleven months of 1937 wage payments in steel were at the annual rate of $1,680. I think a case can be made out that either annual wages are too low or the cost of housing too high for the low income group.

In view of the faster tempo of living, the inclination of even the low income group to mortgage future income in installment buying, and the increasingly seductive demands on the thrift dollar, it seems impossible for low-income people to accumulate a down payment even as low as housing administration makes available. Another factor is that as industry becomes more mobile, perhaps it is unwise to freeze labor to a locality.

So perhaps we have reached the stage where we should regard housing as a service rather than a commodity. Perhaps under the new housing law there should be a movement to attract capital to the limited dividend corporations that can be set up, and low rental housing rather than low cost purchased housing may be the best thing for the lower income brackets. In England, I believe, the real impetus to housing originated in companies which financed low rental properties. The main point, of course, is that perhaps "own your own home" has become a shibboleth, and that we should regard housing as a service rather than a commodity.

Another interesting point in connection with housing is whether the Federal Government is warranted in subsidizing it. That, of course, depends upon the social point of view. A professor at Western Reserve University, who ought to know what he is speaking about, has made the interesting point that in 1830 the Randolphs got up in the Virginia Assembly to oppose free public schools on the ground taxation of the wealthy to educate the children of the poor amounted to a subsidy. The point could be made that, for example, the public subsidizes the automobile industry in the construction of highways; relief for agriculture is a subsidy; shipping companies have been subsidized. Might such a fundamental necessity as good housing qualify for a subsidy?

B. E.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Cotton Hose—and Silk

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor there is a news article in which members of the hosiery industry express the opinion that a boycott against Japanese silk would harm Japan 10 cents for the average pair of hose and Americans 75 cents. These men evidently assume that the women of the United States are suddenly going to stop wearing hose. This is certainly not the case. What difference does it make to the hosiery manufacturers whether they make hose of cotton or Japanese silk? By manufacturing hose of cotton, two great things will be accomplished: a great new market will be opened for the surplus cotton of the South, and Japan will be stopped in her campaign of murder. Is this not a worthwhile goal? I feel sure every woman in this country will be proud to wear cotton hose when she understands what the wearing of silk hose means.

Denver, Colo. (MRS.) VIRGINIA KNOWLES

Registration of Aliens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Seeing your immigration story prompts asking: Why does the United States lag behind other progressive nations as to admission of aliens, also deportation of alien criminals, social inadequates?

It is notorious that, for decades, we built up gangster groups by permitting ourselves to be the dumping ground for overseas' refuse.

In one Eastern European state, the writer, last summer, found Government in difficulty trying to finance relief for its unemployables at even 33 cents weekly each. The question daily was asked: Can we not somehow ship them to rich America? Many of these, filtering over our borders, remain because we have not the registration-of-aliens every other modern state has.

C. M. GOETHE

Sacramento, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Religion in the Theater

By J. Roscoe Drummond

NEW YORK

RELIGION has this season become one of the principal and one of the successful preoccupations of the New York stage. "Contrary to the axiom that a play about religion has little chance to succeed in the theater," reports the Associated Press, "the season is proving more and more enthusiastic for themes that treat of the clergy and their varied teachings." Today four Broadway plays, "Many Mansions," "Susan and God," "Father Malachy's Miracle," and "Shadow and Substance" deal, to the level of their author's conception, candidly, critically, and honestly with the relation of religion to the motives and acts of men.

This is a significant trend and an encouraging trend. It is significant that thought is turning to the role of religion in the affairs of people. It is encouraging that the theater should so sensitively reflect this trend, for mankind's need of applied Christianity has never been greater than today; and there is evidence that whether they turn to things spiritual in perplexity, in desperation or in confidence, men and women in many lands are genuinely looking for Christianity's answer to their problems.

The Christian answer cannot be either abstract or academic, for we are living in the most erupting period of material history since the times of Jesus and the Reformation. Old doubts and new demands, old cynicisms and new requirements are being placed upon religion, and it is well. For the need of the hour is not to cry, "Peace, peace"—either personal, or national, or international—when there is no peace. Mankind is at an extremity. It is religion's opportunity.

* * *

In the face of world conditions of human want and distress, in the face of recurring fears and frustrated hopes, men are today literally turning to religion with a timid faith, but with a new kind of certainty. They are turning to religion with a certainty that materialism has failed. This emotion of doubt and dissatisfaction does not extend to any ready acceptance of Christian doctrine and Christian practice, but it does represent a new degree of open-mindedness, of searching, of yearning, which Christianity needs to meet understandingly, if this twentieth-century opportunity is to be grasped.

What answers the Christian religion? Is Christianity today showing men that it is capable of resolving their personal conflicts, their social conflicts, their international conflicts, and of controlling the world's destructive forces? Is Christianity showing men a way of life which will provide peace and good to individuals, and promote peace and good for the world? The record of the Wayshower is aflame with proof and promise. Is his record, and are his promises being kept today? It is significant and it is constructive that many people are honestly asking these honest questions.

The success of these several plays of religious theme points to a new mood of receptivity to religious discussion. Undoubtedly modern thought is questioning first principles and fancy phrases from the pulpit as never before, but today this is a questioning which arises not merely out of prevalent modern cynicism, but largely out of the deepest honesty of mind and integrity of purpose.

It is apparent that men today are requiring that Christianity add understanding to faith and proof to profession. They respect the faith of the centurion, whose servant Jesus healed. But they ask to look beyond that faith to an understanding which will give substance and power to faith in daily life and in daily living. They ask that religion satisfy the mind as well as the heart and appeal to man's most active human faculty, which is reason, as well as to man's spiritual faculty of intuition.

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This is, of course, not too much to ask, and nothing is more healthy for spiritual progress than the fact that people—many hopeful in faith and many hopeless in disillusion—are asking just that. In different ways, for different purposes, New York's religious plays perceive this deep religious impulse. They both reflect it and give impetus to it.

"Many Mansions" makes a particularly significant and appealing spiritual contribution, for the play in its conception and in its performance reveals a perception of the spiritual origin of man. It is a telling rebuke to cold creed and empty formalism wherever it is found in the church. It is a play which puts Christ's Christianity against clerical creed and with the effective instruments of the theater unfolds a conflict pertinent to the world's needs of 1938. This play challenges Christians to make Christianity more vivid and more meaningful. It poses formalism unfrocked, but religion dynamic.

Christianity needs this challenge. It is a challenge which Christians can well accept, for the source of spiritual power which enabled Jesus to bring health, freedom, peace, and fruition among men twenty centuries ago, is the same inexhaustible source of ever-present spiritual power which today enables Christians to bring health, freedom, peace, and fruition among men in this needy twentieth century. It is unexpected that this challenge should come from the theater. It is a challenge which helps restore the drama to its role of social power and usefulness. It is a challenge welcome to living Christianity.